LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I – Questions and Answers)

VOLUME IV, 1954

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SEVENTH SESSION

1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A

Abdullabhai, Mulla Taherali Mulla (Chanda).

Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kalna-Katwa).

Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt. (West)].

Achalu, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).

Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Crangannur).

Agarawal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—(West) *cum* Jhansi Distt.—(North)].

Agarwal, Shri Shriman Narayan (Wardha).

Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].

Ahmed Mohiuddin, Shri (Hyderabad City).

Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).

Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).

Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).

Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).

Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).

Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Tirupati).

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—West).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Badan Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).

Bagdi, Shri Maganlal (Mahasamund).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahr).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).

Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lall (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).

Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).

Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).

Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt.—(East) *cum* Moradabad Distt.—(North East)].

B—*contd.*

Bhandari, Shri Daulat Mal (Jaipur).

Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).

Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer South).

Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).

Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shrawan (Buldana-Akola — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).

Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore).

Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara-Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhoi, Shri Giridhari (Kalahandi-Bolangir—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishnarao (Ratnagiri North).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].

Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).

Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).

Borkar, Shri N. A. (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Borooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).

Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).

Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Buchhikotaiah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chaliha, Shri Bimlaprosad (Sibsagar—North—Lakhimpur).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Charak, Shri Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).

Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).

Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).

Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt.—(Central)].

Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur Distt.—(North) *cum* Kheri—(East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Chaudhuri, Shri Rohini Kumar (Gauhati).

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).

Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tiruppur).

Chettiar, Shri N. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).

Chinaria, Shri Hira Singh (Mohindergarh).

Choudhuri, Shri Muhammed Shaffee (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).

Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal)

D

Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).

Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Tellichery).

Das, Shri B. (Jajpur-Keonjhar).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).

Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).

Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).

D—*contd.*

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore). Central).

Das, Shri Ramchandra (Barrackpore).

Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).

Deb, Shri Dasaratha (Tripura East).

Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills).

Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalahandi-Bolangir).

Deo, Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju (Surguja-Raigarh).

Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chaibassa —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).

Desai, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji (Halar).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).

Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Kolaba).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West)

Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik—Central).

Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).

Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).

Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal [Basti Distt. —(Central East) *cum* Gorakhpur Dist. — (West) — Reserved — Sch. Castes].

Digambar Singh, Shri [Etah Distt.—(West) *cum* Mainpuri Distt.—(West) *cum* Mathura Distt.—(East)].

Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri (Muzaffarpur—North-East).

Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).

Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West

Dutt, Shri Biren (Tripura West).

Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).

Dwivedi, Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.).

E

Eacharan, Shri Iyyani (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central).

Gadilingana Gowd, Shri (Kurnool).

Ganapati Ram Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. (East)]

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).

Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).

Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).

Ghose, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).

G—contd.

Ghulam Qader, Kh. (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana).

Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).

Girraj Saran Singh, Shri (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).

Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).

Gounder, Shri K. Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).

Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).

Gowda, Shri T. Madiah (Bangalore—South).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).

Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt. —East).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—South East).

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

Har Prasad Singh, Shri (Ghazipur Distt.—West).

Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Hari Shankar Prasad, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—North).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hifzur Rahman, Shri M. (Moradabad Distt.—Central).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).

Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt. —North).

Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North East).

Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).

Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt. —South).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jaisoorya, Dr. N. M. (Medak)

Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jajpur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Niranjan (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi—Reserved —Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prashad (Bhagalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).

J—*contd.*

Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Ratnagiri South).

Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).

Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).

Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar—North).

Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Sri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah-Jhalawar).

Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).

Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South West).

Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).

Keshavaiengar, Shri N. (Bangalore—North).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut Distt.—North East).

Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara).

Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana-Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch West).

Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kidwai, Shri Rafi Ahmad (Bahraich Distt.—East).

Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).

Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).

Kosa, Shri Muchaki (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kottukappally, Shri George Thomas (Meenachil).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea).

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.—West).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).

Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kancheepuram).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).

Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North West).

Lal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur-Ludhiana).

Lanka Sundaram, Dr. (Visakhapatnam).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Laisram Jogeswar Singh, Shri (Inner Manipur).

Lingam, Shri N. M. (Coimbatore).

Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—West *cum* Jhansi Distt.—North — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

M

Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundargarh — Reserved — Sch. Tribes).

M—*contd.*

Mahata, Shri Bhajahari (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum).

Mahendra Nath Singh, Shri (Saran Central).

Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).

Mahtab, Shri Harekrushna (Cuttack).

Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South *cum* Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn Taran).

Malliah, Shri Srinivasa U. (South Kanara—North).

Malludora, Shri Gam (Visakhapatnam —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East *cum* Basti Distt.—West).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt. —East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mathew, Prof. C. P. (Kottayam).

Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiru-Chinapalli).

Mathew, Prof. C.P. (Kottayam).

Mavalankar, Shri G. V. (Ahmedabad).

Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona—South).

Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).

Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur).

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).

Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr—North-East).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Champaran).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur).

Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).

Mishra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).

Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).

Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur).

Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya—North).

Mohammad Saeed Masuodi, Maulana (Jammu and Kashmir).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).

More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

More, Shri Shankar Shantaram (Sholapur).

Mudaliar, Shri C. Ramaswamy (Kumbakonam).

Muhammad Islamuddin, Shri (Purnea North-East).

Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri (Murshidabad).

Mukerji, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—North-East).

Mukne, Shri Y. M. (Thana—Reserved —Sch. Tribes).

Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Wandiwash).

Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt.—East).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).

Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

M—*contd.*

Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).

Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).

Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Natesan, Shri P. (Tiruvallur).

Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).

Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala (Gonda Distt.—West).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).

Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).

Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Shahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).

Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).

Pandey Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).

Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi (Lucknow Distt.—Central).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Pant, Shri Devi Datt (Almora Distt.—North-East).

Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).

Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narvaram (Zalawad).

Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana—East).

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

Patel, Shri Behuaurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai (Kaira—South).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga).

Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).

Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).

Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veeranagauda (Belgaum South).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Janab B. (Malappuram).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Alleppy).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).

Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).

Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupati Venkata (Ongole).

Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt. —Central).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).

Raiji, Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).

Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Arruppukkottai).

Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).

Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Ram Nagina Singh, Shri (Ghazipur Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—South West).

Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad Distt.—West).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt. —West).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Randaman Singh Shri (Shahdol-Sidhi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhusaval).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Diwan Raghavendra (Osmanabad).

Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South).

Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Gudivada).

Rao, Shri Kanety Mohana (Rajahmundry—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

Rao, Shri P. Subha (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran cum Champaran — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).

Reddi, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).

Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).

Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).

Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).

Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated —Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).

Roy, Shri Biswa Nath (Deoria Distt. —West).

Roy, Shri Patiram (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Saha, Shri Meghnad (Calcutta—North-West).

Sahai, Shri Raghubir (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East).

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).

Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranayinarkovil).

Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).

Sathianathan, Shri N. (Dharmapuri).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt. South).

Satyawadi Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur —South).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).

Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).

Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).

Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamalendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North).

Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).

Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhindwara).

Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt.—South *cum* Etawah Distt.—East).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).

Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).

Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).

Shastri, Pandit Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West).

Shastri, Shri Bhagwandutt (Shahdol-Sidhi).

Shastri, Swami Ramanand (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan-Chikmagalur).

Singh, Sardar Iqbal (Fazilka—Sirsa).

Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.).

Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran—East).

Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga—East).

Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur—East).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran—North).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna—Central).

Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh—East).

Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra)

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur—East).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya—West).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari (Patna—East).

S—*contd.*

Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore (Muzaffarpur—North-West).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.— Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).

Sofi, Shri Mohd. Akber (Jammu and Kashmir).

Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sundar Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt. —West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.— North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).

Suriya Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).

Syed Ahmed, Shri (Hoshangabad).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran—East).

T

Talib, Shri Piare Lal Kureel (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tandon, Shri Purushottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].

Tandon, Shri Shiv Narain (Kanpur Distt.—Central).

Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).

Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).

Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).

Thirukuralar, Shri V. Muniswamy Avl. (Tindivanam).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).

Tirtha, Swami Ramananda (Gulberga).

Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—South).

Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).

Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—East).

Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).

Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. —West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South East)

Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Muljibhai (Chittor).

Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana—West).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North West *cum* Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh Distt.—East).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.).

V

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).

V — *contd.*

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Ahmedabad — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).

Varma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt. — South — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh Distt. — West — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt. —East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt. —South).

LOK SABHA

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The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

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Shri Bhola Raut.
Shri Roshan Lal Jangde.
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.
Shri Ramji Verma.
Shri P. Subba Rao.
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Shri Sarangadhar Das.
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Shri R. Venkataraman.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Dr. Syed Mahmud.

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Shri N. Keshavaiengar
Pandit Algu Rai Shashtri.
Shri A. K. Basu
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee
Shri Bhawani Singh
Shri K. K. Basu.
Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

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Shri Birbal Singh.
Shri Upendranath Barman.
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Shri K. Janardhan Reddy.
Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Shri Radha Charan Sharma.
Shri Hira Singh Chinaria.
Shri N. D. Govindaswami Kachiroyar.
Shri K. Ananda Nambiar.
Shri Raj Chandra Sen.
Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd.

Library Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (*Chairman*).
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
Shri M. D. Joshi.
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri V. N. Tivary.
Shri Hriday Nath Kunzru.
Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.
Prof. R. D. Sinha Dinkar.

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Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.
Shri N. M. Lingam.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri A. Ibrahim.
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.
Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao Vaishnav.
Shri Tek Chand.
Shri Ganapati Ram.
Shri Nandlal Joshi.
Shri S. Sinha.
Dr. A. Krishnaswami.

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Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Shri Choithram Partabrai Gidwani.
Dr. Natabar Pandey.
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.
Shri Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar.
Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo Bharati.
Shri Narendra P. Nathwani.
Shri C. R. Basappa.
Shri B. H. Khardekar.
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

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Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (*Chairman*).
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Shri Dev Kanta Borooah.
Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam.
Shri Jaswantraj Mehta.
Dr. Lanka Sundaram.
Shri Radha Charan Sharma.
Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.
Shri Udai Shankar Dube.
Shri Ramnanda Das.
Shri Bhupendra Nath Misra.
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
Shri Nityanand Kanungo.
Shri V. Muniswamy Avl. Thirukuralar.
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Committee on Separation of Railway Finance from General Finance

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (*Chairman*)
Shri C. D. Deshmukh.
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Shri R. Venkataraman.
Shri Basanta Kumar Das.
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.
Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha
Shri Narendra P. Nathwani
Shri Ram Saran.
Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi.
Sardar Lal Singh.
Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.
Shri K. Ananda Nambiar
Shri R. M. Deshmukh.
Shri B. C. Ghose.
Babu Gopinath Singh.
Shri T. V. Kamalaswamy.
Shri V. M. Obaidullah Sahib.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Defence; and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Finance—Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh.

Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Home Affairs and States—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Labour—Shri V. V. Giri.

Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Commerce—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Balwant Nagesh Datar.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Jagannathrao Krishnarao Bhonsle.

Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.

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Dated 01.12.2014

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part I--Question and Answers)

Vol. IV First day of the Seventh Session of First Parliament of India No

LOK SABHA

Monday, 23rd August, 1954.

The Lok Sabha met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER (SHRI G. V. MAVALANKAR) *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

U.N. COMMISSION ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

*1. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Commission of Inquiry on the racial discrimination in South Africa has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether it has been considered by Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs. (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The U.N. Commission submitted its first report to the General Assembly at its Eight Session held in 1953. The Commission will submit another report to the General Assembly in the forthcoming Ninth Session which is due to commence from the 21st September, 1954.

(b) The first report of the Commission was duly considered by the Government of India and it was also discussed in the Eighth Session of the U. N. General Assembly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what action the Government of India propose to take so far as the extension of racial discrimination in South Africa is concerned?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : Suitable action, no doubt.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the racial discrimination problem in all its branches and in all its ramifications, has been studied by the Asian-Arab group and what their reactions are to this?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir, I should say so.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know what action the Government of India propose to take in view of the fact that South Africa refused to co-operate with this Commission which was set up by the U. N.?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence. (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member is raising very deep questions which cannot be answered even in the course of a big debate, much less in answer to a question.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.

BORDER INCIDENT

*2. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exchange of fire took place between Indian and Pakistani police patrols in the third week of June, 1954 in the border village of Pulkanjri in East Punjab;

(b) if so, how long did that firing continue;

(c) the number of Indians who were victims of that firing; and

(d) the cause of that firing?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chand): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving particulars of the incident. [*See* Appendix 1, annexure No. 1.]

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : It is stated in the statement that this incident was the result of an attempt made by Pakistani nationals to encroach on Indian territory. May I know whether, after this incident, any step has been taken by the two sides to end the cause of this trouble?

Shri Anil K. Chand : *Status quo* is being maintained.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether the Pakistani police which trespassed into Indian territory has now withdrawn into Pakistan territory?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The land was in our possession. It remains in our possession

Shri S. N. Das : Some officers conducted investigation on both sides. I want to know what was the report of those officers who investigated and surveyed the territory.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Our officers submitted their report to us and on the basis of it we have made our protest to the Pakistan Government.

कपड़े के कारखानों का बन्द होना

*३. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा, अलीगढ़, मुरादाबाद और लखनऊ के लगभग १२ कपड़े के कारखानों के बन्द होने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर भारतीय वाणिज्य संघ की ओर से जो स्मरण-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया था उस पर सरकार ने क्या विनिश्चय किया है ;

(ख) इन कारखानों के बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इन कारखानों को पुनः चालू करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(घ) इन कारखानों पर विभिन्न प्रकार के कपड़े के उत्पादन पर लगाये गये निर्बन्धनों में किस हद तक छूट दे दी गई है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Memorandum referred to by the hon. Member has not been received.

(b) to (d) : Do not raise.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether any attempt is being made by Government to see that these mills begin to run economically?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : In the first place, twelve textile mills have not been closed. The total number of mills in Uttar Pradesh, that have closed down, is six. One of them has re-opened since. All these mills have got old and worn-out machinery. Some of them have labour troubles. Some of them are subject matter of litigation. I am unable to say whether it would be possible for us to get them re-opened, unless a large amount of money is spent on them.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether any of the mills have approached Government for loan, for equipping themselves with better machinery?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would require notice.

Shri Punnoose: The hon. Minister has stated that he is unable to give us the facts. Are we to understand that he has not made an enquiry about the closure of these mills or what is happening there?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not understand what facts I have been unable to give. I had disclosed some facts, which are within my knowledge.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE

*4. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether outstanding boundary disputes between India and Pakistan regarding Western border have been settled; and

(b) if not, what are the factors that stand in the way of settlement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No. Negotiations are still in progress.

(b) The delay in the settlement of outstanding boundary disputes has been mostly due to difficulties in the implementation of the Radcliffe Award which arose from differences between the Governments of India and Pakistan regarding the interpretation of the Award in certain areas on the Punjab (I)—Punjab (P) border. In accordance with the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of December, 1948, the Financial Commissioners of East and West Punjab have been entrusted with the work of examining these disputes and making agreed recommendations to the Governments of India and Pakistan. The meetings between the Financial Commissioners are still continuing.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know whether the negotiations that were being carried on have been hampered in any way in recent months? If so, what were the reasons?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): These are a large number. I think I have got a list with me of ten petty disputes. There may be more. Sometimes, it is a case of a hundred square yards, two hundred square yards or a few acres; sometimes, it is a little more. Some of them are on the way to settlement by agreement. I do not understand what is meant by 'hampered', except the hampering that comes from difference of opinion.

Shri S. N. Das: I wanted to know whether the work of the Financial Commissioners, that have been appointed for the purpose, is proceeding as it should have proceeded.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I answered that just now.

PEEPER

*5. **Shri A. K. Gopalan :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government in the matter of getting good prices for pepper exported from India; and

(b) the average export prices of pepper during the months of May, June and July of 1953 and the corresponding period in 1954?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) India has not got a monopoly in regard to the supply of pepper and the prices obtained are largely determined by economic factors of demand and supply. Government have, however, been watching the position particularly to observe the effects on the trade of our export duties.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 2.]

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the Government of India have taken any steps to assure fair prices to the growers, especially the small growers, during the time of steep price falls?

Shri Karmarkar : That is a question for which I would like to have notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I find from the statement that while the price of pepper in June, 1953 was about Rs. 680, in June 1954 it was only Rs. 266. May I know whether this steep price fall is not the result of monopolistic control on the export of pepper, by foregin firms operating in pepper-growing areas?

Shri Karmarkar : No, it is largely due to causes beyond our control.

Shri Punnoose : May I know the amount of export duty charged on every ton of pepper; what was it, and what is it now?

Shri Karmarkar: It was 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a maximum limit of Rs. 150 per cwt. It is now reduced from that to Rs. 65 per cwt., the maximum limit, with effect from the 12th May 1954.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Is it a fact that the recent concessions announced by the Government with regard to export duty have not in any way benefited the grower?

Shri Karmarkar: It is yet too early to say. They are expected to benefit, and if they do not benefit, it will be more due to world causes because, as my hon. friend appreciates as well as I do and knows as well as I do, there is a keen competition with Indian pepper from Indonesia and Sarawak especially during the last few years.

Mr. Speakar: Question No. 7, Sardar Hukam Singh.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I suggest that questions Nos. 10, 24 and 31 may also be taken together with this?

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister agreeable to that?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : I am prepared to answer all of them, one after the other.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

***7. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ceylon Government have sent any proposals, regarding the proposed constitutional amendments for providing for parliamentary representation for the registered citizens of Indian origin in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, whether Government have intimated their reactions to the Ceylon Government?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b) Yes. We were informed of their proposals and our reactions to those proposals were also duly intimated to them.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

***10. Shri A. M. Thomas:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Ceylon Government has implemented the Indo-Ceylon Agreement on Indians in Ceylon;

(b) what is the position of the registration of citizens under the Indian and Pakistani Citizenship Act; and

(c) how the Government of India intend to deal with the 'Stateless persons' whom Ceylon will not recognise?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) In order to give effect to the provisions made in clauses 4 & 5 of the Delhi Agreement, certain Constitutional Amendment bills were recently introduced and passed in the Ceylon parliament.

The Acts as passed provide for a separate electorate consisting of all registered voters, in a single island-wide constituency and for the termination of the separate electorates any time in 1966. In constituencies where the number of registered voters was less than 250 they were put on the national register. The number of representatives the registered voters are to elect has been fixed at four. The Ceylon Government according to the Delhi Agreement is to offer special inducements to encourage registration of persons as Indian citizens under the Constitution of India. So far no such inducements have been offered by them. The pace of registration and the disposal of the pending applications has also not so far shown any definite increase.

(b) Since August 1951, upto end of June, 1954 the total number of persons registered is 31,099. This, however, includes a negligible percentage of Pakistanis also.

(c) It is open to the stateless persons to choose to become Indian nationals under Act 8 of the Indian Constitution. If, however, they do not so choose or fail to satisfy the provisions of this Article, the Government of India cannot become responsible to them.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

*24. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who have acquired the citizenship rights of Ceylon so far;

(b) the political concessions, or special rights, if any, given to Indians in Ceylon; and

(c) whether recognition is given to Indian Trade Unions in Ceylon?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The total number of persons, which includes a negligible percentage of people of Pakistan origin, who have acquired the citizenship of Ceylon up to the end of June, 1954, is 31,099. Separate figures are not available in respect of people of Indian origin alone.

(b) Nil.

(c) As there is no Indian Trade Union as such in Ceylon, the question does not arise.

श्रीलंका में भारतीय

*३१. **डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन अधिकांश श्रीलंका निवासी भारतीयों को, जिन्हें सन् १९४९ के पूर्व ५ वर्ष लगातार रहने के आधार पर स्थायी निवास परमिट दिये गये थे, अब ये परमिट नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे परमिट न देना भारत और श्रीलंका में हुए समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार उन्हें भारतीय नागरिकता के अधिकार नहीं देगी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या श्रीलंका की सरकार को यह बात बता दी गई थी; और

(ङ) इस विषय में सरकार का क्या अग्रेतर कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) About 20,000 Indians, whose temporary residence permits for stay in Ceylon issued by the Government of Ceylon have expired, are sought to be sent back to India.

(b) No.

(c) The persons involved are indisputable Indian citizens and so, the question does not arise.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether it is a fact that the implementation of the provisions of the Indo-Ceylon agreement on the part of the Ceylon Government has not been up to our expectations?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In reply to question 31 (a), the Deputy Minister said that the persons involved were being sought to be sent back to India by the Ceylon Government. May I know whether they are going to be sent back to India in consultation with the Government of India, or the Ceylon Government are doing it on their own?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said in my answer, they are Indian citizens who had temporary residence permits in Ceylon and the period of their stay has expired, and now the Ceylon Government are sending back about 5,000 towards October and November back to India.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether after the passing of these Acts the number of Indians in the Ceylon Parliament will be reduced to only four while formerly it was seven?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Under the new agreement, the new voters on the Ceylon Register from amongst the Indians would be entitled to elect four Members to the Ceylon Parliament.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know if it is a fact that Mr. C. C. Desai made a statement in a press interview in which he said that the Indo-Ceylon Agreement will be regarded as null and void unless the Ceylon Government agrees to bring amendments to the Ceylon Constitution regarding the residents of Indian origin, and if so, whether he was making a policy statement on behalf of the Government of India?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a very long question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I repeat?

Mr. Speaker: Not the whole question. It will be again long.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I was asking whether the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. C. C. Desai, made a statement in which he said that unless and until the Ceylon Constitution is amended in regard to the residents of Indian origin the Indo-Ceylon Agreement would be declared null and void, and if so, whether he was making any statement on behalf of the Government of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am not aware that any statement was made at all by anybody.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I clarify this?

Mr. Speaker: This is not the time for a discussion. The hon. Prime Minister has given the information that he is not aware of any statement made by him. There the matter ends.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Am I to understand...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : जो बीस हजार भारतीय लंका से हिन्दुस्तान वापस भेजे जा रहे हैं, वे सब कब तक यहां भारत में आ जायेंगे, और जो सबसे पहले आयेंगे वे क्यों आयेंगे और वह कौन सी ऐसी वजहे हैं जिनके कारण वे सबसे बाद में भेजे जायेंगे, क्या इस विषय में श्री लंका सरकार ने कुछ प्रकाश डाला है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जो सबसे पीछे आयेंगे वे उसी वजह से आयेंगे जो सबसे पहले आयेंगे ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : जिनके पास . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any further negotiations are going to be held between India and Ceylon with regard to the solution of this problem, and if so, when they are going to be held.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Our representative in Ceylon is carrying on continual discussion with the Government with regard to the difficulties which arise from time to time.

Dr. N. B. Khare: May I know whether this Agreement has raised our status in Ceylon?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if the Government of India has made certain suggestions with regard to the solution of this problem and if some of those suggestions are accepted by the Ceylon Government?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There was a conference with the representative of the Ceylon Government some time

ago and as a result of those discussions, certain agreements were made

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire what exactly is the total number of people estimated to be repatriated because of the scheme adopted by the Ceylon Government and may I also enquire whether with regard to these persons the Ceylon Government has recently announced any concessions?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As far as we know at this stage it seems, as I said in my answer, about 20,000 people would be repatriated from Ceylon. As regards concessions, I have not got any official information, but in today's newspaper there is news from Ceylon about two concessions given with regard to their being allowed to return to India occasionally and about remittance of money.

Shri Kelappan: May I know if the Government have any proposal to rehabilitate these repatriates?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are in discussion with the Madras and Travancore Governments in regard to the rehabilitation of these people.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I wanted to know...

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In clarification of the question I asked...

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

नमक

*९. **श्री आर० एन० सिंह :** क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने किस्म के खाने वाले नमक का उत्पादन किया जाता है;

(ख) उनमें से सबसे अधिक कौन सा नमक, कहां उत्पादित होता है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में होती रहने वाली नमक की कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) Broadly three types of edible salt are produced in the country, *viz.*, sub-terranean brine (inland) salt, sea salt and rock salt.

(b) Sea salt; the places where sea salt is produced are in Saurashtra, Kutch, Bombay, Travancore-Cochin, Madras, Andhra, Orissa and West Bengal.

(c) No reports about the recurring scarcity of salt in the Eastern Districts of U. P. have been received from the State Government. In May this year a report about the shortage of salt in Ballia District in Eastern U. P. was received and prompt action was taken to relieve the shortage.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या मैं कारण जान सकता हूं कि बलिया जिले में ही नमक की कमी क्यों है जब कि दूसरे जिलों में नहीं है ?

श्री आर० जी० दुबे : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के बलिया जिले के बारे में, वहां रेलवे ट्रान्स्पोर्ट फैसिलिटीज की कमी है । इसी वजह से वहां यह कमी पैदा होती है ।

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि यह कमी कंट्रोल की वजह से है ?

श्री आर० जी० दुबे : कंट्रोल का सवाल यहां नहीं पैदा होता है । लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि नामिनी सिस्टम के साथ साथ फ्री ट्रेड के शुरू करने के बारे में सही कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government is aware that this shortage in the eastern districts of U. P. is made good by smuggling from Bihar?

Shri R. G. Dubey: Not to our knowledge.

N. E. S. BLOCKS IN U.P.

*12. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) how many National Extension Service Blocks have been allotted to U.P. till the end of June, 1954;

(b) how many of them are in operation at present; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to allot additional blocks to U.P.?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). 41.

(c) Yes. 30 National Extension Service Blocks have recently been allotted for 1954-55.

Ch. Raghubir Singh: May I know the average expenditure involved?

Shri Hathi: The total expenditure for the Blocks from October to March is about Rs. 9 lakhs.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the number of N. E. S. Blocks allotted to different States?

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : उत्तर प्रदेश में जो नेशनल एक्स्टेन्शन सर्विस ब्लाक्स रक्खे गये हैं वे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की सलाह से रक्खे गये हैं या स्थानीय मनुष्यों से भी जांच की जाती है कि किसी जगह पर खोले जाने चाहियें या नहीं ?

Shri Hathi: Generally the State Governments decide at what places the Blocks should be, but that depends upon the response from the public also.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether these National Extension Service Blocks are allotted to the different States on the basis of the area of the State or of population?

Shri Hathi: It is not exactly on the area or population, though that is one of the considerations. Chiefly, it is on the work and the response of the people to the National Extension Service so far as implementation of the programme is concerned.

COMMITTEE ON THE AVAILABILITY OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

*13. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint a committee shortly to enquire into and report on the availability of technical personnel for execution of river valley projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Yes, sir. The Government of India have set up a Committee to report on the requirements of technical personnel of various categories needed for the efficient and expeditious completion of river valley projects under execution and to be executed during the next 15 years. The Committee has been asked to submit its report to the Government of India by the 31st December 1954.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार कौन से तात्कालिक कार्य कर रही है जिन से कि टेकनिकल पर्सनेल की संख्या बढ़े ?

Shri Hathi: The Government is considering schemes of training various technical personnel. In fact, one of the schemes is already in force.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government of India is maintaining a National Register of technically qualified persons of various categories and, if so, whether such register is maintained up to date?

Shri Hathi: The Irrigation and Power Ministry has one such register but I cannot say that it is up to date. This Committee will gather the data.

Shri T. N. Singh: Technical manpower census was taken by the Government of India some years ago. May I know whether the data collected then has been found to be of no use?

Shri Hathi: Not that it has been found of no use; but having regard to more river valley projects which we are having and in view of the fact that for the next few years we will have still larger programmes, that data will be utilised.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know the personnel of that committee?

Shri Hathi: The personnel of the committee are:

Shri W. X. Mascarenehes, National Defence Academy, Poona, Chairman; Shri Datar of the Planning Commission, Member; Shri Chandiramani of the Ministry of Education, Member; and Shri Ripudaman Singh of the Central Water and Power Commission, Member-Secretary.

CZECH TRADE DELEGATION

*14. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the main object of the Trade Delegation of Czechoslovakia that toured India during May-June this year;

(b) in what manner they propose to be helpful to our country in her industrial development;

(c) what has been our experience of their capital goods supplied to us sometime in the past; and

(d) what commodities they propose to supply us now and how their terms compare with those of other countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). An unofficial Trade Delegation from Czechoslovakia toured India in May-June 1954.

The main purpose of the tour was presumably to establish business contacts in this country with a view to developing mutual trade. Government have no more information in this matter.

A. I. R. PROGRAMMES

*15. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of radio-sets in the country is increasing every year but the number of persons listening to the A.I.R. Programmes is decreasing; and

(b) if so, what measures government have taken or intend to take on this matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) It is a fact that the number of radio sets in the country is increasing every year. There is no basis for the opinion of the hon. Member that the number of persons listening is decreasing. My information is to the contrary.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Madhao Reddi: If the hon. Minister's information is to the contrary, may I know whether there is any method to find out whether the number of listeners of the A.I.R. programmes is increasing or decreasing?

Dr. Keskar: There is no fool-proof method of finding out whether the listeners are listening to programmes of any particular organisation like the A. I. R. or the B. B. C. What generally happens in urban areas is, a person may like to listen not only to the radio net-work of his own country but of other countries also. He may like to listen to Moscow, New York, London or Ceylon. He may like to listen to some other radio organisations also. However, we have got, like other organisations, a listener research organisation which tries to make a sample survey of listeners' likes and dislikes and give their opinion. We have had this opinion also checked by certain sample surveys carried out by the UNESCO regarding radio listening in this country and also by the B. B. C. done privately for their own use and and it is on that information that I gave this statement.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether Government has any proposal to bring in cheap radio sets for the people so that they may have more radios hereafter?

Dr. Keskar: This is not related to listening directly, but I am prepared to agree with the hon. Member that cheap radio sets are a very important necessity for increasing the number of listeners. We are insterested in the question and if we did not take it up till now it was because our network itself was not sufficiently strong for us to have cheap radio sets. We expect next year when our net-work is sufficiently strong to have the manufacture of cheap radio sets encouraged or, if it is not possible, for the ordinary trade to manufacture them to ourselves go into the manufacture of cheap radio sets.

Shri M. D. Ramasami: May I know whether it is a fact that so far as musical programmes are concerned, listerners prefer Ceylon Radio to All India Radio?

Dr. Keskar: Probably my hon. friend and his friends are of that opinion.

KOSI RIVER MODELS

*16. **Shri V. Missir:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experiments on Kosi river models have been completed by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The experiments are still in progress.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the Indian team of engineers which visited China submitted any report, and, is it a fact that there is a proposal to tame the Kosi river by raising the embankments as a temporary measure?

Shri Hathi: The team of engineers that visited China has submitted a report to Government.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state when it is likely that these experiments will be completed?

Shri Hathi: On two models the experiments are completed. On the third it will take some more time because the experiment is in relation to the condition of the river after the barrage is constructed.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: In view of the heavy floods in the Kosi, have Government taken any steps to find out the directions of the floods and the devastation caused from actual survey?

Shri Hathi: In fact, the Minister of Irrigation and Power has already been there and is returning today, and so we shall get the complete data on the devastation caused by the floods.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether, due to the non-completion of these experiments, the financial sanction for the Kosi project, which has already been agreed to, is being delayed?

Shri Hathi: No, that has nothing to do with the sanction.

भाखड़ा बांध (नींव)

*१७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सिंचाई तथा **विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि भाखड़ा बांध की नींव अभी तक नहीं डाली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी नींव में कांक्रीट बिछाने का कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की आशा है ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) November 1955.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो तिथि माननीय मंत्री ने बताई है

वह योजना के अनुसार निश्चित समय के बाद की हैं या उसके पहले की ?

Shri Hathi: The date, November 1955, is according to the latest programme. The earlier one was in 1954.

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो डाइवरशन टनल दूसरी बन रही हैं वह पूरी हो गयी हैं या नहीं और वह कब खोली जायगी ?

Shri Hathi: One has been opened this year; the other will be opened in 1955.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भाखरा डैम बनने में कितना समय और कितना रुपया लगेगा ?

Shri Hathi: The dam is likely to be completed in the year 1960. The latest estimate is about Rs. 152 crores.

CONFERENCE OF REHABILITATION OFFICIALS

*19. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Rehabilitation officials of different States was held on the 5th, 6th and 7th of June, 1954 at Srinagar; and

(b) if so, the main decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes; the Conference was held from the 5th to the 8th June, 1954, at Srinagar.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 3.]

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know which of the decisions arrived at at the Conference have by now been implemented by Government?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It is a very long question. Out of 22 points discussed, about nine or ten have been decided.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if this Conference reviewed the work done by the Ministry, and, may I also know the percentage of rehabilitation of refugees that has by now been completed by the Ministry?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It is very difficult to say that, but so far as rehabilitation is concerned, a great majority of the displaced persons from Western region have been settled.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether a proposal was discussed in the Conference that in the immediate future the Rehabilitation Ministry should be closed, and what was the decision taken by the Conference?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The point was discussed, but no decision has been taken so far.

PROPERTY OF DISPLACED PERSONS

*21. **Shri Ajit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the total approximate cost of the moveable property of displaced persons so far recovered from West Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): Some movable property, mostly in the form of household and personal effects, has been recovered from West Pakistan from time to time under the Movable Property Agreement. It is, however, not possible to estimate the value of such property.

Shri Ajit Singh: May I know the total number of displaced persons from West Pakistan, and out of them how many persons have claims for movable property?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: That figure is not readily available, but I could say that from 1st January 1954 to 15th July 1954, about 88 families have received their personal effects from Pakistan.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether any movable properties left by displaced persons in Pakistan have been recovered?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Yes, Sir; this has been going on since 1950.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it is a fact that no valuable

movable property has been recovered, but only ordinary things have been recovered?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: With the exception of bulk transfer of lockers and other safe deposits, restoration of properties of non-evacuee joint stock companies and payment of compensation where properties of joint stock companies had been acquired by Government, other things have been allowed to be brought to India.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): This is all valuable property and it has been recovered under certain provisions of the Agreement.

Shri S. C. Mishra: In view of the fact that the Minister has said that some property was recovered, may we know the quantum of property recovered from Pakistan?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Very difficult to give an answer.

HORLICKS FACTORY

*22. **Shri Buchhikotaiah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received by Government for establishing a Horlicks factory in India; and

(b) if so, whether any site for the factory is under consideration?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). No specific proposal for manufacture has been submitted by the Horlicks Ltd. of England.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, whether Government are aware that useful result have been achieved by the researches that have been carried out in the Technological Institute at Mysore and for want of financial assistance no indigenous product could be made?

Mr. Speaker: I think, instead of putting a question, the hon. Member is giving information.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact, Sir, that things manufactured in India by foreign companies, such as Dettol, etc., are very much worse than those manufactured by them in their own country; if so, what is the use of encouraging such production?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I want an answer to my question.

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow that question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister stated in reply that Government have not received any specific or concrete proposals. May I know, Sir, whether the Horlicks Proprietors have made any approach to Government regarding the setting up of a Horlicks manufacturing plant in India by themselves, or in combination with any Indian enterprise?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: All the information that is in the possession of Government is that the Horlicks people sent out a team to survey the possibility of manufacturing in this country.

INDO-CHINA

*23. **Shri G. P. Sinha: Will the Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has accepted to serve as Chairman of the International Armistice Supervisory Commission for Indo-China; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the said Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Exernal Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). I place on the Table of the House a statement which contains the answers to parts (a) and (b).

STATEMENT

The Agreements on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, done at Geneva on 20th July, 1954, provided for the setting up of an International Commission each in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Loas for supervision over the application of the provisions of the agreements. It was decided that the In-

ternational Commissions should be composed of Representatives of Canada, Poland and India. It was further decided that the Representative of India should preside over the International Commission in each of these three countries.

2. The Government of India accepted the invitation issued by the Co-Chairmen (Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov) of the Geneva Conference to undertake this duty.

3. The functions and terms of reference of the International Commissions are defined in the three Cease-Fire Agreements for Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. The texts of these three Agreements along with the relevant declarations are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S-246/54.]

4. A preliminary Conference was convened by the Government of India in Delhi in the first week of August for the purpose of making urgent arrangements in consultation with the representatives of Canada and Poland —the two other members of the Commission—for the installation of the International Commissions in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos on the 11th of August, the last day for cessation of hostilities in Indo-China. The Government of India also invited France, the three states of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, to send their representatives in order to secure their help and co-operation in making appropriate arrangements for the proper functioning of the three Commissions in Indo-China.

5. Discussions were frank and cordial and the decisions on all points were unanimous. In accordance with the decisions of the conference an Advance Mission, consisting of the Delegates of Canada, Poland and India, and led by Shri Subimal Dutt, Commonwealth Secretary, left for Indio-China on the 7th of August, 1954. We have since been informed that International Commissions were installed on the 11th of August in each of the three countries and entered into their duties.

6. Each Commission consists of two broad divisions—(i) the National Delegation of each country and (ii) the International Secretariat and the Common Services like Transport, Communications, Security and general duty personnel.

7. Each member government has agreed to bear only the pay and allowances of their national delegations while all other expenses of the national delegations such as board, lodging, transportation etc., and all the expenses of the International Secretariat and the Common Services will be a charge on the Common Pool which will be financed by the main Geneva Conference members and/or the parties concerned. Detailed estimates and arrangements for financing the Commissions are under discussion.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, whether there was any objection by any of the world Powers to India being appointed the Chairman?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: None whatsoever, Sir.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire, Sir, whether from the experience gained in Korea as the Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, the Government of India have stipulated any conditions before accepting the proposal made, and if so, what are the main conditions?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The terms of the Agreements on the Cessation of Hostilities have been laid on the Table; all the information is available in that document.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it not a fact, Sir, that in the last session the Prime Minister said in the course of a statement that the Government of India is not prepared to take up any responsibility in the matter, and what was the reason now for taking up such responsibility?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am not sure whether the hon. Member interprets the words of the Prime Minister correctly. All the countries involved in this dispute invited us to be the Chairman of this Commission and naturally we could not deny this responsibility.

कपड़ा आयुक्त के कार्यालय में निर्यात विभाग

*२५. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कपड़ा आयुक्त के कार्यालय में एक निर्यात विभाग खोलने का जो सुझाव उत्तर भारतीय वाणिज्य संघ ने दिया था उस पर सरकार ने क्या विनिश्चय किया है ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): No such suggestion has been received from the Northern India Chamber of Commerce.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, if any Textile Export Promotion Committee has been formed by Government and if so what are the names of the personnel of that Committee? May I also know what work has been done by that Committee up to this time?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, the organisation referred to by my learned friend is being formed. It is almost in the final stages of its formation and I think it would be too premature to disclose the members of the Council now.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether any funds have been allotted or placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Government?

Shri Karmarkar: It has been agreed that an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs should be set apart for the functioning of this Committee.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know where the headquarters of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce is located and whether the Government has given recognition to this?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to find that out and in the meantime my friend will also help me.

STATE TRADING COMMITTEE

*26. **Shri A. K. Gopalan :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the State Trading Committee and if so, what it is?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Committee has been asked to submit any proposal regarding the setting up of a machinery for the export of articles, price crises of which are recurring at periodic intervals?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the question is whether the Government have asked the State Trading Committee for such a proposal, the reply is 'No.' The State Trading Committee is no longer in existence.

Shri Punnoose: The hon. Minister has said 'No' in reply to the question. May I know why no decision has been taken on the recommendations?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The conditions that are favourable for a decision being taken have not yet materialised.

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED PERSONS

*27. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Governments of Pakistan and India for the implementation of the decisions taken in the Conference of the representatives of both the Governments held in the second week of May, 1954 on the question of recovery of abducted persons; and

(b) whether a Fact-finding Commission has been set up and is functioning?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The two

High Powered Officers of India and Pakistan are working out the details of implementation and are expected to submit their recommendations to their respective Governments shortly.

(b) No.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, whether, as a result of the decision taken in this Conference, the enactments on the subject of abducted persons in India are likely to be revised or amended in any way?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is no question of amendment of the Act. After some time, the present Act will expire.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we know the general principles of agreement which were said to have been arrived at on the question of return of the abducted persons?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A large number of details were considered in this Conference. The broad principle that has always been emphasised on the part of India is that finally no one should be exchanged or sent across the border, this way or that way, except with her wish and will; that has always been emphasised by us.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total number of abducted persons that have been recovered in India during this year?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These figures have been repeatedly given—about three or four times. They could be given again if sufficient notice is given.

Mr. Speaker : Besides, I do not see how this question arises out of this.

EXPORT OF MANGANESE ORE

*29. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imposition of export duty on manganese ore is affecting the export of the commodity and foreign markets are being lost thereby;

(b) what are the comparative figures of export of manganese ore in the years 1951, 1952, 1953 and upto 30th June, 1954;

(c) whether it is a fact that non-availability of wagons for transport of manganese ore is partly responsible for the depression in this business; and

(d) whether the removal of preferential Schedules by Railways for the movements of goods will help to expedite its export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) It is difficult to assign precise reasons for the contraction of foreign markets. The export duty, however, has since been abolished.

1951		969,000 tons.
1952		14,09,000 tons.
1953		16,58,000 tons.
1954	(Jan/June)	520,000 tons.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Large stocks have accumulated at the ports which have not so far been shipped.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What are the countries to which we are mostly exporting our ores and what are the percentages?

Shri Karmarkar: Our export trade during 1953-54 was particularly with U. K. (ten per cent.), USA (62 per cent.) and Japan (six per cent.); other countries like Sweden, Norway, Germany, France, Italy account for about 22 per cent.

Shri Nanadas: In answer to part (a), the hon. Minister stated that it would not be possible to ascertain to what extent the export duty affects the export of manganese ore? May I know, then, for what reasons Government have abolished export duty on manganese ore?

Shri Karmarkar: We saw the exports suffering and we thought that this may be one of the measures which would help to export more.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या यह सच है कि मैंगनीज और के बहुत से व्यापारियों ने रेलवे का भाड़ा कम करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना की है ताकि वे सस्ते दाम में माल भेज सकें ?

श्री करमरकर : हमें पता नहीं रेलवे भाड़ा कम करने के कुछ रिप्रेजेंटेशंस तो थे, फ्री फॉस्लीटीज के बारे में थे, लेकिन ऐसा करना मुश्किल था और उसके लिये हमने किन्हीं २ रेलों पर रिस्ट्रिक्शंस डाले, रेल के भाड़े के बारे में कोई क्वेश्चन हमारे पास नहीं आया ।

E. C. A. F. E.

***32. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegation which was sent to attend the conference of the E.C.A.F.E. on water resources development held in Tokyo in the month of May, 1953, has submitted any report;

(b) if so, what are the important features of the report; and

(c) the important subjects discussed in the conference and the part that delegates from India played there?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy of the report submitted by the delegation is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S-245/54.]

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the report that has been submitted has been scrutinised by the Government and, if so, what are the important subjects on which the Government of India would like to take action?

Shri Hathi: The report is under the examination of Government.

G. A. T. T.

***33. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the investigation of the working of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; and

(b) if so, what conclusions have been reached in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A study of the effects of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs in so far as it affects our country is a continuous process and amendments of parts of the agreement are often put forward at the meetings of the G. A. T. T. No special study has, however, been undertaken in the manner suggested.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Will it be possible for Government to say what percentage of our exports go to GATT countries and what percentage of our total imports come from GATT countries, so that we can find out what the impact of the Agreement on our import-export trade is?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If a question is put, I will try to answer it.

Shri Joachim Alva: In making a study, which is a continuous process as the hon. Minister said, of the working of the GATT, has Government noted that the U. S. A. invoked the clauses of this Agreement when Ceylon wanted to export strategic materials to China, and will Government take note of these pitfalls and time-bombs?

Mr. Speaker: He does not want any information; he wants Government to take note of it.

INTER-STATE DISPUTES

*35. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Bill conferring on the Union Government power to intervene and settle disputes involving inter-State interests like inter-State Irrigation and other projects is being circulated by the Government of India to the State Governments for opinion?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Yes Sir, it has been circulated.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Generally speaking, what are the reactions of the different States regarding this Bill?

Shri Hathi: We have not yet received replies from all the States.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether replies have been received from many States and whether it is a fact that some of them are opposed to it?

Shri Hathi: We have received replies from certain States, but it is not correct to say that some of them are opposed to the Bill.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the correct position?

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Shri Hathi: Sir, the question was whether it is a fact that some of the States are opposed to this Bill. I said that is not the correct position.

Mr. Speaker: The Question List is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SILK INDUSTRY

*6. **Shri Raghavaiah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the manner in which Government propose to utilise the grant of rupees forty lakhs provided for the silk industry in the current year's Budget?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): A statement showing particulars of the Schemes and the grants earmarked for them is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 4.]

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

*8. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given as grant to Messrs. New Saran Sugar and Gur Refining Company Ltd., Calcutta for construction of houses at Sewan in Bihar under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(b) the progress of these construction works there?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A subsidy of Rs. 18,080/- has been sanctioned. But no payment has been made as yet.

(b) The tenements have been completed.

INDIAN EMBASSY IN RUSSIA

*11. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protest was lodged with the Soviet Government in regard to the restriction on movements placed on diplomats there; and

(b) whether similar restrictions have also been placed on the Soviet Diplomats in other countries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, some of the countries placed retaliatory restrictions on the Soviet diplomats in their countries. Consequent on the relaxation of restrictions by the Soviet Government in June 1953, there has been relaxation of restrictions in many of these countries.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO AGARTALA

*18. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to unstarred question No. 277 answered on the 2nd December, 1953 and state what step Government have taken to improve the position of the electricity supply at Agartala (Tripura)?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The Agartala State Guaranteed Electric Supply Co. Ltd. was taken over by the Government of Tripura on the 15th January, 1954, in order to improve the electric supply position in the State. Soon after nationalisation, one new 210 KW set was installed at the Agartala Power Station which was commissioned on 31st July, 1954. Overhaul of the old sets has now been taken in hand. Steps are being taken to place indents for the equipment required for H. T. lines and sub-stations for the extensions and rehabilitation of the distribution lines.

TRIBAL FAMILIES IN TRIPURA

*20. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many tribal families of Teliamura (Tripura) have been evicted from their land by the Rehabilitation Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that by the order of D.R.O. of Teliamura thousands of trees of the Tribals have been cut down, for which no compensation has been given to them;

(c) the number of tribal families who have been affected by land requisitions in that area; and

(d) what alternative means have been provided to the evicted tribal *kisans* for their subsistance?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). No tribal families of Teliamura (Tripura) have been evicted from their land by the Rehabilitation Department. Some land was requisitioned in Teliamura and this included about 119 acres of land belonging to 18 tribal families. These lands were lying fallow, were covered with thick jungle and had remained unutilised for many years. Compensation for the land requisitioned, including trees, will be determined by the State Government according to the normal procedure.

(d) Does not arise.

LOCAL WORKS PROGRAMME

*28. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the grants for local works given to the States for the year 1953-54 have been availed of by them and utilized for the purposes for which they were given; and

(b) whether Government have received any report from the States regarding the extent of popular contribution made for the execution of those works?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Against an allocation of Rs. 251 lakhs, an advance payment of Rs. 158 lakhs was made. Progress Reports are not yet complete but the total expenditure incurred appears to be of the order of Rs. 243 lakhs of which about Rs. 106 lakhs represents the Central grant and the balance the local contributions.

FLOODS IN AGARTALA

*30. **Shri Biren Dutt:**
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert advice has been sought for checking recurrence of floods in Agartala (Tripura);

(b) if so, what is the expert opinion in the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any step to protect the town from flood devastation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 5.]

COAL

*34. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the cost of production of coal per ton in the Government-owned collieries and how it compares with that of other collieries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): A statement showing the cost of production per ton of coal in the State Collieries for the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 6.] Information regarding cost of production in private collieries is not available.

A statement showing the controlled prices fixed for the Coal produced in various fields is however also laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 6.]

CASHEW FACTORIES

1. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cashew factories were working in the first half of 1954; and

(b) how many workers were employed in those factories during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). About 110 factories employing about 28,912 labourers.

CASHEW NUTS

2. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to ensure cheaper supplies of raw cashew nuts imported from Africa for consumption in the cashew factories;

(b) whether Government are aware that the entire quantity of African raw nuts imported are under the monopolistic control of a few Bombay firms; and

(c) what is the percentage of profit of importers on the sales of raw nuts to factory owners?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Prior to 18th May 1954 imports of raw cashew nuts were allowed for import under O. G. L. It was represented to Government that the entire trade had been monopolised by a few Bombay firms and that it would help to break this monopoly if imports were regulated by licensing. The item was, therefore, removed from the O. G. L., and the quantity available for import is now allowed to be imported partly by established importers and partly by the processors.

(c) Government have no information.

RAW CASHEW NUTS

3. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average landed cost of imported raw cashew nuts in 1954 and

(b) what is the average sale price of this commodity?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). As ascertained from the trade the average sale price of nuts is reported to have ranged between Rs. 440/- and Rs. 500/- per ton. There is no further information available with Government.

RAW CASHEW NUTS

4. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the average prices of indigenous raw cashew nuts in May-June 1951 and the corresponding periods in 1952, 1953 and 1954; and

(b) whether the factory owners have reduced the price of indigenous raw nuts in order to counteract the high price of imported nuts, charged by monopolist importers?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a)—

May-June	Per candy of 6 cwts. dried nuts.
1951	Rs. 240/-
1952	Rs. 260/-
1953	Rs. 230/-
1954	Rs. 135/-

(b) Government have no precise information. It is learnt that the newly formed South India Cashew Syndicate has, however, recently started making bulk purchases, and as a result has been able to obtain the requirements of both indigenous and imported nuts on somewhat better terms.

LAC

5. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total quantity of various kinds of lac produced in India during the year 1953-54 Statewise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 7.]

CHILLIES (EXPORT)

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri K. Subrahmanyam:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exports of chillies have been made during the current financial year;

(b) if so, how much and to which countries; and

(c) what quantity of chillies do Government expect to export this year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Export of chillies was prohibited till 3rd July 1954 when a quota of 1175 tons was released for export from the ports of Bombay and Madras. Information regarding actual exports against this quota is not yet available.

(c) The Government are not yet in a position to give any indication in this regard.

EMPORIA FOR INDIAN HANDICRAFTS

8. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether any Indian trade and diplomatic missions abroad are having show-rooms or emporia attached to them for the sale of Indian handicrafts; and if so, at what places?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement indicating the various show-rooms opened abroad is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 8.] There are no Emporia for the sale of handicraft goods, Ordinarily, no sales are permitted from the show-rooms. Samples if required and if permitted by the law of the country, are given to interested parties either free or on payment.

अमोनियम सल्फेट कारखाना

९. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :**
श्री एम० आर० कृष्ण :
डा० सत्यवादी :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रस्तावित अमोनियम सल्फेट कारखाने के लिये स्थान चुन लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर भारत वाणिज्य संघ ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि यह कारखाना नंगल में खोला जाये;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सुझाव से सहमत है; और

(घ) इस कारखाने में कितनी लागत लगेगी और वह किस तरह खर्च की जायेगी ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). The suggestion of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce regarding the establishment of a factory for Ammonium Sulphate at Nangal is one of the several proposals received by Government to step up the production of this fertiliser. This matter is under Government's consideration.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

10. Shri K. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Co-operative Societies of Industrial Workers till July, 1954 for construction of houses under the Industrial Housing Scheme;

(b) the number of houses already constructed and the number under construction by such Societies; and

(c) the places where this scheme has proved most successful?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Out of the total sanctioned amounts of Rs. 6,91,876/- as loan and Rs. 4,25,603/- as subsidy Rs. 11,300/- as loan and Rs. 44,440/- as subsidy have been disbursed to Co-operative Societies of Industrial Workers upto the end of July, 1954.

(b) 166 tenements have already been completed and 312 tenements are under construction.

(c) The scheme has proved most successful in Ahmedabad.

नमक साफ करने के कारखाने

११. श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन स्थानों में नमक साफ किया जाता है और प्रत्येक स्थान में कितना नमक साफ किया जाता है;

(ख) नमक साफ करने का प्रति मन खर्च कितना है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस नमक की मांग बढ़ रही है; और

(घ) क्या सेंधा नमक की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये कुछ कम्पनियों ने लाल रंग का नमक बनाने का प्रयत्न किया है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) A statement showing the places where salt is refined and the quantities refined at each place in 1953 and the first half of 1954 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* appendix I, annexure No. 9]

(b) The cost of refining salt in the case of the refineries in the States of Delhi, U. P., Punjab, and Pepsu, which refine Sambhar Salt, is about Rs. 4-4-0 to Rs. 4-12-0 per maund, including the price of crude salt, transport and other miscellaneous charges. Information is not available in respect of the other areas.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes, some people started fusing ordinary Sambhar salt into blocks, resembling rock salt, and selling the product at exorbitant prices. This fused salt is not a substitute for rock salt.

TEA BOARD

12. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the last meeting of the Tea Board considered the suggestion to step up the internal consumption of tea;

(b) what organisation for Tea propaganda in India is working at present and what was the amount it spent for the purpose during 1953 on its various activities;

(c) what additional measures have been recommended by the Tea Board for this organisation; and

(d) what percentage of annual produce of tea was consumed in India in 1953?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Tea Board at its meeting held on 7th May, 1954 decided to draw up a 3 year plan for increasing the internal consumption of tea in India. The details of this plan are expected to be further discussed at the meeting of the Board to be held at Coonoor on the 24th August, 1954.

(b) The propaganda department of the Tea Board is in-charge of propaganda for increasing the internal consumption of tea. The amount spent on internal propaganda during the financial year 1953-54 was Rs. 19,34,573/-.

(c) The Tea Board's recommendations are awaited.

(d) About 28 per cent.

COPRA

13. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of copra and cocoanut oil (separately) imported during the first half and the second half of 1953 and the first half of 1954;

(b) whether Government have fixed any limit regarding the import of these items for the second half of this year and if so, how much;

(c) the rates that were prevailing in the Cochin Market per candy of copra during the first and second half-years of 1953 and 1954 (separately); and

(d) whether Government intend to take any steps to check the fall in price of copra in future?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (c). Two statements are attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 10]

(b) During the second half of 1954 imports of both copra and cocoanut oil are allowed to established importers on the basis of 109 per cent. of half of their best year's imports. It is open to actual users and new comers also.

(d) The Government are keeping a constant watch on the price trends of all agricultural commodities including copra and cocoanut oil.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

14. Shri K. K. Basu: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial undertakings taken over so far by Government since the passing of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and how many of them were surrendered subsequently; and

(b) the reasons for such surrender?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Control over the management of four industrial undertakings was taken over by the Government of India in November, 1953, under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. All these undertakings were released from control with effect from the 21st May, 1954, in view of the judgment of the Supereme Court of India on the case of Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.

DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

15. Shri K. K. Basu: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of development councils that have been formed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; and

(b) the number of meetings held by such Councils and the steps taken by them for the improvement of these industries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Four.

(b) Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Acids & Fertilisers)—4 meetings.

Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines and Power Driven Pumps—5 meetings.

Development Council for Bicycles —2 meetings.

Development Council for Sugar—1 meeting.

As regards the steps taken for the improvement of the industries, the hon. Member's attention is drawn to the Annual Reports of the First three Development Councils which are being placed on the Table of the House. The First Meeting of the Sugar Development Council was held on the 9th August, 1954 and its report is awaited.

तिब्बत के साथ व्यापार

१६. **डा० सत्यवादी** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९४७ से १९५३ तक तिब्बत के साथ भारत के व्यापार सम्बन्धी वार्षिक आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस व्यापार में कमी होती जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) A Statement giving the statistics relating to our trade with Tibet (excluding Western Tibet) for the years 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, and 1953-54 is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 11.] Statistics of trade with Tibet were not maintained for the earlier years.

(b) and (c). There has been a decline as compared to 1950-51 during which year there were unusually large imports of raw wool. Since 1951-52 the trade has been fairly steady, and in fact is increasing gradually.

Carpets

17. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where carpets are manufactured; and

(b) the total production of carpets since 1947 up-to-date?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) U.P., Jammu & Kashmir, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Bharat.

(b) Precise information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOLUME VI, 1954

(23rd August to 11th September, 1954)

Seventh Session

1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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A

Abdullabhai, Mulla Taherali Mulla (Chanda).

Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kalna-Katwa).

Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt. (West)].

Achalu, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).

Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Crangannur).

Agarwal, Shri Shriman Narayan (Wardha).

Agarawal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—(West) *cum* Jhansi Distt.—(North)].

Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].

Ahmed Mohiuddin, Shri (Hyderabad City).

Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).

Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).

Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).

Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).

Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).

Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Tirupati).

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—West).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Badan Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).

Bagdi, Shri Maganlal (Mahasamund).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahr).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).

Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated Anglo-Indians).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lall (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).

Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).

Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).

Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt.—(East) *cum* Moradabad Distt.—(North East)].

B—*contd.*

Bhandari, Shri Daulat Mal (Jaipur).

Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).

Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer South).

Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).

Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shrawan (Buldana-Akola — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).

Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore).

Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara-Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhoi, Shri Giridhari (Kalahandi-Bolangir—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishnarao (Ratnagiri North).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].

Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).

Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).

Borkar, Shri N. A. (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Borooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).

Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).

Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Buchhikotaiah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chaliha, Shri Bimlaprosad (Sibsagar-North-Lakhimpur).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Charak, Shri Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).

Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).

Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).

Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt.—(Central)].

Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur Distt.—(North) *cum* Kheri—(East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Chaudhuri, Shri Rohini Kumar (Gauhati).

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).

Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tiruppur).

Chettiar, Shri N. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).

Chinaria, Shri Hira Singh (Mohindergarh).

Choudhuri, Shri Muhammed Shaffee (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).

Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

D

Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).

Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Tellichery).

Das, Shri B. (Jajpur-Keonjhar).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).

Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).

Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).

D—*contd.*

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central).

Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).

Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).

Deb, Shri Dasaratha (Tripura East).

Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills).

Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalahandi-Bolangir).

Deo, Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju (Surguja-Raigarh).

Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chaibassa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).

Desai, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji (Halar).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).

Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Kolaba).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).

Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik-Central).

Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).

Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).

Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal [Basti Distt.—(Central East) *cum* Gorakhpur Distt. — (West) — Reserved — Sch. Castes].

Digambar Singh, Shri [Etah Distt.—(West) *cum* Mainpuri Distt.—(West) *cum* Mathura Distt.—(East)].

Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri (Muzaffarpur—North-East).

Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).

Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).

Dutt, Shri Biren (Tripura West).

Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).

Dwivedi, Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.).

E

Eacharan, Shri Iyyani (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. Vikarabad).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central).

Gadilingana Gowd, Shri (Kurnool).

Ganapati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. (East)]

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).

Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).

Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).

Ghose, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).

G—contd.

Ghulam Qader, Kh. (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana).

Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).

Girraj Saran Singh, Shri (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).

Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).

Gounder, Shri K. Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).

Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).

Gowda, Shri T. Madiah (Bangalore—South)

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).

Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt. —East).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—South East).

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

Har Prasad Singh, Shri (Ghazipur Distt.—West).

Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Hari Shankar Prasad, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—North).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hifzur Rahman, Shri M. (Moradabad Distt.—Central).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).

Hyder Husain, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt. —North).

Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North East).

Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).

Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt. —South).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jaisoorya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).

Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch Castes).

Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jajpur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Niranjan (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi—Reserved —Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prashad (Bhagalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).

J—contd.

Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Ratnagiri South).

Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).

Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).

Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar—North).

Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Sri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah-Jhalawar).

Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).

Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South West).

Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).

Keshavaiengar, Shri N. (Bangalore—North).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut Distt.—North East).

Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara).

Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana-Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch West).

Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kidwai, Shri Rafi Ahmad (Bahraich Distt.—East).

Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).

Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).

Kosa, Shri Muchaki (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kottukappally, Shri George Thomas (Meenachil).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea).

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.—West).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).

Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kancheepuram).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).

Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North West).

Lal Singh, Sardar Ferozepur-Ludhiana).

Lanka Sundaram, Dr. (Visakhapatnam).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Laisram Jogeswar Singh, Shri (Inner Manipur).

Lingam, Shri N. M. (Coimbatore).

Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—West *cum* Jhansi Distt.—North — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

M

Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundargarh — Reserved — Sch. Tribes).

M—*contd.*

Mahata, Shri Bhajahari (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum).

Mahendra Nath Singh, Shri (Saran Central).

Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).

Mahtab, Shri Harekrushna (Cuttack).

Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South cum Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn Taran).

Malliah, Shri Srinivasa U. (South Kanara—North).

Malludora, Shri Gam (Visakhapatnam—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East *cum* Basti Distt.—West).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mathew, Prof. C. P. (Kottayam).

Mathuram Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).

Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).

Mavalankar, Shri G. V. (Ahmedabad).

Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona—South).

Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandarkar).

Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur)

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).

Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr—North-East).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Champaran).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur).

Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).

Mishra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).

Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).

Misra, Shri Bhppendra Nath (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur).

Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya—North).

Mohammad Saeed Masuodi, Maulana (Jammu and Kashmir).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).

More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

More, Shri Shankar Shantaram (Sholapur).

Mudaliar, Shri C. Ramaswamy (Kumbakonam).

Muhammad Islamuddin, Shri (Purnea North-East).

Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri (Murshidabad).

Mukerji, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—North-East).

Mukne, Shri Y. M. (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Wandiwash).

Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt.—East).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).

Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

M—*contd.*

Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).

Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).

Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).

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Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Natesan, Shri P. (Tiruvallur).

Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).

Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala (Gonda Distt.—West).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt. —West).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).

Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).

Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Shahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).

Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).

Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).

Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi (Lucknow Distt.—Central).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Pant, Shri Devi Datt (Almora Distt.—North-East).

Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).

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Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana—East).

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved —Sch. Tribes).

Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

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Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Janab B. (Malappuram).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Alleppy).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).

Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).

Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupati Venkata (Ongole).

Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt. —Central).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).

Raiji, Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).

Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Arruppukkottai).

Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).

Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshairpur—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Ram Nagina Singh, Shri (Ghazipur Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—South West).

Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad Distt.—West).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt. —West).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Randaman Singh Shri (Shahdol-Sidhi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhusaval).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Diwan Raghavendra (Osmanabad).

Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South).

Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Gudivada).

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Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

Rao, Shri P. Subha (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran *cum* Champaran — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).

Reddi, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).

Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).

Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).

Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).

Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated —Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).

Roy, Shri Biswa Nath (Deoria Distt. —West).

Roy, Shri Patiram (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Saha, Shri Meghnad (Calcutta—North-West).

Sahai, Shri Raghubir (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East).

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).

Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranayinarkovil).

Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).

Sathianathan, Shri N. (Dharmapuri).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt. South).

Satyawadi Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).

Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).

Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).

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Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhindwara).

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Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).

Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).

Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).

Shastri, Pandit Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West).

Shastri, Shri Bhagwandutt (Shahdol-Sidhi).

Shastri, Swami Ramanand (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan-Chikmagalur).

Singh, Sardar Iqbal (Fazilka—Sirsa).

Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.).

Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran—East).

Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga—East).

Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur—East).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran—North).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna—Central).

Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh—East).

Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur—East).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya—West).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Patna—East).

S—*contd.*

Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore (Muzaffarpur—North-West).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).

Sofi, Shri Mohd. Akber (Jammu and Kashmir).

Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sundar Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt. —West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).

Suriya Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).

Syed Ahmed, Shri (Hoshangabad).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran—East).

T

Talib, Shri Piare Lal Kureel (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tandon, Shri Purushottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].

Tandon, Shri Shiv Narain (Kanpur Distt.—Central).

Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).

Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).

Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).

Thirukuralar, Shri V. Muniswamy Avl. (Tindivanam).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).

Tirtha, Swami Ramananda (Gulberga).

Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—South).

Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).

Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—East).

Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).

Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. —West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South East)

Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Muljibhai (Chittor).

Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana—West).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North West *cum* Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh Distt.—East).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.).

V

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).

V — *contd.*

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Ahmedabad — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).

Varma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt. — South — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh Distt. — West — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt. —East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt. —South).

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Shri Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar.
Shri Goswamiraja Sahedeo Bharati.
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Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.
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Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Finance—Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

Minister of Planning, Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Home Affairs and States—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Labour—Shri V. V. Giri.

Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

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Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Commerce—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Deputy Ministers

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Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar S. S. Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri M. C. Shah.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri J. K. Bhonsle.

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Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 23rd August, 1954.

The Lok Sabha met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER SHRI G. V. MAVALANKAR *in the Chair.*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part* I)

9 A.M.

DEATH OF SHRI SURESH CHANDRA MAJUMDAR

Mr. Speaker: I regret to inform the House of the passing away at the age of sixty-six of Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar who was a Member of the Provisional Parliament. He was a great fighter in our struggle for independence and suffered imprisonment a number of times. He was a journalist of repute and was the founder of the *Anand Bazar Patrika*, a Bengali daily and the *Hindustan Standard*, an English daily. His demise is a loss to us all. We mourn it and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to his family. The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BILLS PASSED DURING SIXTH SESSION

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table a statement showing the Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Sixth Session, 1954, and assented to by the President.

STATEMENT

1. The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Bill, 1954.

2. The Appropriation Bill, 1954.

3. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1954.

4. The Government of Part C States (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

5. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1954.

6. The Control of Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

7. The Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

8. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1954.

9. The Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Bill, 1953.

10. The Press (Objectionable Matter) Amendment Bill, 1953.

11. The Barsi Light Railway (Transferred Liabilities) Bill, 1954.

12. The Transfer of Evacuee Deposits Bill, 1954.

13. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1954.

14. The Finance Bill, 1954.

15. The Lushai Hills District (Change of Name) Bill, 1954.

16. The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Amendment Bill, 1954.

17. The Absorbed Areas (Laws) Bill, 1953.

18. The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Bill, 1953.

19. The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill, 1953.

20. The States Acquisition of Lands for Union Purposes (Validation) Bill, 1954.

21. The Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Amendment Bill, 1953.

22. The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

23. The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

24. The Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Bill, 1953.

25. The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1952.

26. The Muslim Wakfs Bill, 1952.

27. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Bill, 1954.

28. The Shillong (Rifle Range and Umlong) Cantonments Assimilation of Laws Bill, 1954.

29. The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Bill, 1954.

COIR INDUSTRY RULES

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, a copy of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, published in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. S.R.O. 2226, dated the 6th July, 1954 [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-216/54.]

REPORTS *re*: CENTRAL SERICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, BERHAMPORE

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Reports on the working of the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, for the year 1949-50 and 1950-51. [*Placed in Library. See* Nos. S-217/54 and S-218/54 respectively.]

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION RE: PROTECTION TO BICHROMATES INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, namely:—

(i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Bichromates Industry; and [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-219/54.]

(ii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 9(1) TB/54, dated the 31st July, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-220/54.]

REPORT ON CENTRAL SILK BOARD.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the working of the Central Silk Board for the half year ended the 31st March, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-221/54.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under section 7 (4) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(1) Annual Report of the Development Council for the Heavy Chemicals (Acids and Fertilisers) for the year ended the 31st March, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-208/54.].

(2) Annual Report of the Development Council for the Internal-Combustion Engines and Power-driven Pumps for the year 1953-54. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-209/54.]

(3) Annual Report of the Development Council (Bicycles) for the year 1953-54. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-210/54.]

REPORT ON SMALL INDUSTRIES BY INTERNATIONAL PLANNING TEAM OF FORD FOUNDATION AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(1) Report on Small Industries in India by the International Planning Team of the Ford Foundation; and [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-211/54.]

(2) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 53-Cot. Ind. (A) (12)/54, dated the 7th June, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-212/54.]

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED AFTER SIXTH SESSION

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): I beg to lay on the Table under the provision of Article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution, a copy of each of the following ordinances promulgated by the President after the termination of the Sixth Session of the Houses of Parliament:—

(1) The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Commencement of Decision Ordinance, 1954 (No. 7 of 1954). [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-230/54.]

(2) The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954 (No. 8 of 1954). [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-231/54.]

(3) The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954 (No. 9 of 1954). [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-232/54.]

JOINT STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND CHINA

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Joint Statement of Prime Ministers of India and China issued on the 28th June, 1954.

STATEMENT

His Excellency Chou En-lai, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, came to Delhi at the invitation of His Excellency Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Republic of India. He stayed here for three days. During this period the two Prime Ministers discussed many matters of common concern to India and China. In particular they discussed the prospects of peace in South East Asia and the developments that had taken place in the Geneva Conference in regard to Indo-China. The situation in Indo-China was of vital importance to the peace of Asia and the world and the Prime Ministers were anxious that the efforts that were being made at Geneva should succeed. They noted with satisfaction that some progress had been made in the talks at Geneva in regard to an armistice. They earnestly hoped that these efforts will meet with success in the near future and that they would result in a political settlement of the problems of that area.

2. The talks between the Prime Ministers aimed at helping, in such ways as were possible, the efforts at peaceful settlement that were being made in Geneva and elsewhere. Their main purpose was to arrive at a clearer understanding of each other's point of view in order to help in the maintenance of peace, both in co-

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

operation with each other and with other countries.

3. Recently India and China have come to an agreement in which they have laid down certain principles which should guide the relations between the two countries. These principles are:

(1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty;

(2) Non-aggression;

(3) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs;

(4) Equality and mutual benefit; and

(5) Peaceful co-existence

The Prime Ministers reaffirmed these principles and felt that they should be applied in their relations with other countries in Asia as well as in other parts of the world. If these principles are applied not only between various countries but also in international relations generally, they would form a solid foundation for peace and security and the fears and apprehensions that exist today would give place to a feeling of confidence.

4. The Prime Ministers recognised that different social and political systems exist in various parts of Asia and the world. If, however, the above-mentioned principles are accepted and acted upon and there is no interference by any one country with another, these differences should not come in the way of peace or create conflicts. With the assurance of territorial integrity and sovereignty of each country and of non-aggression, there would be peaceful co-existence and friendly relations between the countries concerned. This would lessen the tensions that exist in the world today and help in creating a climate of peace.

5. In particular, the Prime Ministers hoped that these principles would be applied to the solution of the problems in Indo-China where the political settlement should aim at the creation of free, democratic, unified and independent States, which should not be used for aggressive purposes or be subjected to foreign intervention. This will lead to a growth of self-confidence in these countries as well as to friendly relations between them and their neighbours. The adoption of the principles referred to above will also help in creating an area of peace which, as circumstances permit, can be enlarged, thus lessening the chances of war and strengthening the cause of peace all over the world.

6. The Prime Ministers expressed their confidence in the friendship between India and China which would help the cause of world peace and the peaceful development of their respective countries as well as other countries of Asia.

7. These conversations were held with a view to help in bringing about a greater understanding of the problems of Asia and to further a peaceful and cooperative effort, in common with other countries of the world, in solving these and like problems.

8. The Prime Ministers agreed that their respective countries should maintain close contacts so that there should continue to be full understanding between them. They appreciated greatly the present opportunity of meeting together and having a full exchange of ideas leading to a clearer understanding and cooperation in the cause of peace.

Notifications under Sea Customs Act.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Notifications Customs Nos. 49 and 50 dated the 29th May, 1954, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as inserted by the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* Nos. S-228/54 and

S-229/54 respectively.] and also a copy each of the Notifications Customs No. 51 and 52 dated the 28th May, 1954, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as inserted by the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* Nos. S-214/54 and S-215/54 respectively.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CINEMATOGRAPH ACT

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I beg to lay on the Table under section 8(3) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, a copy each of the following notifications making certain further amendments to the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1951:—

(1) Notification No. S.R.O 1834 dated the 26th September, 1953; [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-222/54.]

(2) Notification No. S.R.O. 1924 dated the 8th October, 1953; [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-223/54.]

(3) Notification No. S.R.O. 130 dated the 8th January, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-224/54.]

(4) Notification No. S. R. O. 397 dated the 30th January, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-225/54.]

(5) Notification No. S.R.O. 625 dated the 16th February, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-226/54.]

REPLIES TO MEMORANDA ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1954-55.

The Minister of Railways and Transport Shri L. B. Shastri) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of certain further statements containing replies to certain memoranda received from members in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1954-55. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-227/54.]

REPORT OF THE PRESS COMMISSION, PART I, 1954

Dr Keskar: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Press Commission, Part I, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-233/54.]

COMMITTEES OF PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSES

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT SITTING.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to present the report of the Joint Sitting of the Committees of Privileges of the Lok Sabha and the Council of States which were asked to examine the procedure that should be followed in cases where a breach of privilege or contempt of the House was alleged to have been committed by a member of the other House.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I wish to rise on a point of procedure and ask for satisfaction from the Prime Minister on some important matters.

During the recess, events have happened in the sphere of foreign policy which are of very great world significance. India has played a very important role in these events and I feel that it is only fair to this House and to the country that, as soon as Parliament assembles, the Prime Minister takes this House into confidence and arranges a discussion in both Houses. I need not add that what is happening today over the Portuguese and French possessions in India agitates our people most deeply. Therefore, it is most essential that we

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have an immediate discussion in the House on Government's foreign policy It is strange, Sir, that the agenda for the day in the House does not find a place for these big issues agitating the country and I ask the Leader of the House to make instant amends for this extraordinary lapse.

I wish also to say that during the last session, when the House rose, we were in the midst of discussion of the Special Marriage Bill. The idea was that we resume the discussion as soon as the House re-assembles. In the agenda, however, it is not seen. I cannot imagine why the Government does this. I assume—and I feel that my assumption is true—that Government is deliberately delaying social legislation.

Some Hon. Members: No. no. There is this scandalous position and we are entitled to some explanation on this score from the Leader of the House.

The third point that I wish to raise will, I am sure, evoke universal support. Flood havoc in Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and U.P. has been stupendous and the House desires to know in all relevant details how the Centre proposes to help the States in relieving a frightful situation. On such an important matter, affecting the lives of so many people, I wish that a day may be set apart for discussion.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I entirely agree with the hon. Member opposite in regard to the important events that have happened in the international sphere during the last two or three months and also I entirely agree that this matter deserves the earnest consideration of this House. I have informed you that it is my intention to make a statement in regard to foreign affairs in this House day after tomorrow. But, I would suggest that the debate on foreign affairs on the basis of that statement as well as other connected matters should take place somewhat later, so that we can fully consider them. These are very important matters which, of course, have, in a sense, a certain urgency from day to day and yet which are continuing and there is no immediate urgency. I think it will be better to have a debate at some later stage. But, I propose to make a fairly full statement the day after tomorrow.

In regard to the Special Marriage Bill, I have made enquiries into the matter and I understand that it is coming up first thing next week. It is a matter of convenience for the House how to arrange the work and also to some extent to deal with matters which can be sent on to the other House. So far as the Government are concerned, they are very anxious and determined to see that this Bill and other legislation are passed by this House.

In regard to the flood situation, it is not quite clear to me how we will benefit the flood situation by a debate in this House. It is right and the House is entitled to the fullest information on the subject. If, in regard to that information, any point arises, naturally, if the House so wishes, it can discuss it. My colleagues, may I say, will make a statement from time to time about the situation. I think,—I speak subject to correction—my colleague the Home Minister will make a statement tomorrow on this subject and my colleague, the Minister for Irrigation and Power, who is actually visiting these areas, on his return, may give further information from personal knowledge.

ISSUE OF ORDINANCES

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Three Ordinances, which have been promulgated since the House rose last, have just been placed on the Table. You, Sir, on the 16th February, when a point of order was raised about Ordinances by the Finance Minister, said as follows:

> "It will be recognised that that is not a democratic way of doing

things and it is only in exceptional circumstances that Government must issue Ordinances."

I am not going into the merits of these Ordinances. You will see that all the three Ordinances are in the field of finance, matters of a routine character. If you will permit me, I would like to make two points for your consideration and the consideration of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I think we have had a full general discussion on the question of the policy of issuing Ordinances. I do not think it will do any better by having the same discussion practically repeated again. But, the hon. Member will get an opportunity of having his say when the Ordinances in the form of Bills come before this House and he can have three different opportunities.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am not going into the merits of the Ordinances at all. I am only suggesting a formula and a procedure for your consideration and for the consideration of the House. Briefly, it is like this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think he may defer it to the occasion when the Bills come up to the House. Otherwise, it is practically getting round what I am saying, and initiating a debate just at the moment. I do not think we need spend time over that. He may make his suggestion when the Bill comes and when he lodges his protest with reference to the issue of an Ordinance. He will get an opportunity there at that time.

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): I want to know from you what has happened to my adjournment motions on Goa and the hoisting of the Pakistani flag in India.

Mr. Speaker: I was going to say that I am going to take up the adjournment motions. The hon. Member is in a hurry. It seems, in view of the statement made by the Prime Minister, the motion has met its natural death.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of adjournment motions. I need only refer to them and mention the name of the hon. Member who seeks to move them and give my short reasons, if necessary.

Hoisting of Pakistani Flag

Mr. Speaker: One is by Dr. N. B. Khare, regarding "the hoisting of the Pakistani flag in Indian territory on the last Independence Day." I do not think this matter is admissible. It does not raise and question, at present, of an all-India character. The matters are under investigation and I think an adjournment motion was moved in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly. I do not think this motion can come just at the moment in this House. We do not know all the implications of the incident what it was and what it was not. The best course for the hon. Member would be to try to get information first on which to base his adjournment motion. I do not consent to it.

Ban on entry of Indian Nationals into Portuguese Territories

Mr. Speaker: The other one is regarding "the official ban recently imposed by the Government of India on the entry of Indian nationals into Portuguese territories." This anticipates probably the statement which the Prime Minister is going to make as he just announced and also the debate which is going to take place in this House at some day which is not yet fixed.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May I make a submission, Sir? You referred to the question of anticipation. I am one of the signatories to the adjournment motion. When we tabled this adjournment motion, we had absolutely no idea about the Prime Minister's mood to have a debate. At that stage it could not be said to have been anticipated.

Mr. Speaker: I am not passing any remarks on the wisdom or otherwise of tabling this motion. I assume that, at the time they tabled the motion, they were perhaps perfectly justified according to their own idea of tabling this motion. I have not expressed an opinion on that.

GUARANTEE TO MAINTAIN SPECIAL CULTURAL POSITION OF GOA

Mr. Speaker: The third one is regarding "the special guarantee given by the Prime Minister of our secular Government to maintain the special cultural and religious position of Goa which really means political domination by Roman Catholic Christianity." I need not enter into the various opinions expressed. I should have ruled them out of this motion, but this also forms part of the general question about Goa. I cannot consent to it.

BRUTAL KILLING BY PORTUGUESE FORCES

Mr. Speaker: Then, there is another one:

> "The brutal killing by the Portuguese forces of a non-violent, peaceful and unarmed Satyagrahi at Fort Terkhol in Goa."

The same fate.

FLOODS IN BIHAR, ASSAM, WEST BENGAL AND UTTAR PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: Then, there is the motion to which Mr. More referred, tabled by Mr. Kripalani and a few other friends of his:

> "The serious situation created as a result of unprecedented floods in Bihar, Assam, West Bengal and U.P. causing a heavy loss to life, property and health of the people and serious dislocation of transport and communications".

Statements are going to be made on this subject as the Prime Minister said just now, and it is better to await the facts, and unless they are clear, it would be difficult to discuss any of these motions. I do not consent to it.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): May we know when the statement is going to be made?

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow.

Acharya Kripalani: May we have a discussion?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will see that for purposes of a discussion, we must have full facts before us. The hon. Leader of the House stated that the hon. Home Minister is going to make a statement tomorrow so far as facts are at present, up-to-date, in possession of Government. He also further stated that the Planning Minister, Mr. Nanda, is at present on the spot in the flood areas. He is expected to return shortly, and he said that further facts might be laid before the House after his return, and thereafter we shall have an opportunity of having a discussion. He said that he is going to set apart some time for the discussion.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): What I ventured to say was if the House and you, Sir, want a discussion, we can have it, but it is not clear to me what will be discussed on that occasion.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter. I must correct myself a bit—discussion in respect of such points as really arise for discussion in the light of facts which are disclosed to the House. But the first proposition is that this motion cannot be allowed today. Let us have the facts, and if need be ....

Acharya Kripalani: May I submit that if a discussion is allowed, then it may be helpful to the local and the Central Governments in taking proper measures to meet the flood situation. The rivers are rising and there may be floods immediately.

Mr. Speaker: But the point which, I think, both the Leader of the House and myself have been making is that we must have the facts and we must

have the specific points on which suggestions could be made by the hon. Member. So, at present, this motion cannot be permitted.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): Many Members come from the flood-affected areas and they know matters for themselves. Therefore, many facts could be produced if a discussion was raised.

Mr. Speaker: But let us have facts in possession of the Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I suggest this is not a matter obviously of any difference of opinion between hon. Members there or us. We have to meet the situation, as best as we can, to the best of our ability. I venture to say that a discussion in this House at this stage or perhaps later will not be helpful, but what might well help is that Members interested in this matter, to whatever part of the House they might belong, might meet us, all of us, and make suggestions and we can give them as much information as is available.

There are two parts of this business. One is relief, as much relief as possible, the second is prevention for the future. These are the two major parts. Now, prevention is a very big thing. It has to be undertaken, but nevertheless it is a very big thing. Now, if I may remind the House, these floods have taken place this year, they are not only unprecedented in India, but unprecedented in various other countries. It is an extraordinary situation. What it is due to one does not know. Vast floods have taken place in China in spite of all the precautions that have been taken. Floods have taken place in a country where, to my own limited information, there was no rain at all at any time, i.e., Tibet whole cities have been washed away by floods in Tibet—most extraordinary state of affairs. It is a problem of flood control which no normal, limited measures are effective enough to deal with. It might involve maior measures, even setting aside a large area in the State and leaving it to a flood, not trying to regulate the flood. If you cannot control it, you regulate. All kinds of questions arise, technical, practical etc., which are being considered and which, when decisions are arrived at, will no doubt be placed before the House.

The other is the question of relief which is a very important question also. It is lack of time at our disposal that comes in our way. Otherwise, we can discuss this subject as any other subject at leisure. But, owing to lack of time, I am suggesting that those hon. Members who are interested in these matters—and there must be many—and we can meet other than in a formal debate here and discuss matters or consider suggestions made by them.

Acharya Kripalani: May I say that what the Prime Minister has said about the floods is an argument for having a general discussion here on the flood situation in our country the problems involved are very important and a discussion may give some guidance.

Mr. Speaker: That point, I believe, is already cleared. At present, I am only concerned with the admissibility of this adjournment motion, and in fact, even if the adjournment motion were to be allowed, the hon. Members can discuss only for two hours which is not sufficient at all to deal with this question, if a discussion is to be initiated. But the first point which I make out is, so far as I am concerned, that you must have the facts, the full picture before you. Unfortunately, that is not today with us, and we shall be getting some part-picture tomorrow when the hon. Home Minister makes a statement, and a fuller statement when the hon. Irrigation Minister gives it. So, in any case we have to await, and as I said—I may repeat again—the Prime Minister has said already that such points as may arise may be discussed. There may be a general discussion in that way.

Shri S. S. More *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, as the adjournment motion is not admissible let us not take more time today.

DETENTION OF SATYAGRAHIS IN PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES IN INDIA.

Mr. Speaker: Now, there is another motion which refers to:

> "The serious situation arising out of the Satyagraha for liberating Portuguese territories in India on 15th August, and subsequent days resulting in insult to the National Flag, loss of life, injury to persons and detention of Satyagrahis."

This also shares the same fate, because of the statements which are going to be made.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): The developments in Goa have created a very tense situation inside and outside. I do not know when we are going to discuss them. The Prime Minister has not stated when the discussion will take place.

Secondly, it would not be proper to mix up the developments in Goa with the general debate on foreign policy. I think the whole country is profoundly interested in the developments in Goa, and either we should have a separate discussion on Goa or this adjournment motion should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I should first await the statement specially on Goa which the Prime Minister is going to make on the 25th.

Shri Asoka Mehta: He did not say so. He only said he would make a statement on foreign affairs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said I would make a statement on foreign affairs which would include, of course, Goa.

Mr. Speaker: He said he is going to make a fairly lengthy statement.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Then Goa will be considered only in the context of foreign affairs: it will not be discussed separately.

Mr. Speaker: Goa will be discussed on its own merits along with foreign affairs generally. That is how I understand.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I think a separate discussion on Goa is necessary. I am sure that will be the sense of the House.

Mr. Speaker: In any case, let us await the statement. He also said that the situation is changing and developing.

Shri Asoka Mehta: About the world, not about Goa.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): May we have an idea from the Prime Minister, now that you are ruling out all adjournment motions on Goa and other matters, when we shall have the foreign affairs debate. We are very anxious that it should be as early as possible in this House; and the Prime Minister moreover said we can have it much later, but how much later? We want some approximate idea as to when you are going to have it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Among other things, after the Hindu Special Marriage Bill is passed! (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Will hon. Members resume their seats? Will the hon. Member Mr. Chatterjee resume his seat? I do not think we need take any more time over this. The substance of the matter is clear, that Goa will be in the picture so far as this House is concerned.

Shri Asoka Mehta: We want an early opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will get an early opportunity consistent with the other business of the House and the convenience of the business of the House.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): On a point of order....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may raise it later on. I will hear it.

PREVENTION OF SATYAGRAHIS FROM ENTERING GOA

Mr. Speaker: Then, there is an adjournment motion in the name of Shri P. N. Rajabhoj, which reads as follows:

"The serious situation created as a consequence of prevention of Indian *satyagrahis* by the Government of India from entering Goa, causing thereby a great and irreparable damage to the noble cause of removing colonialism from the territory of India as early as possible."

I need not go over the same reasons again. This also shares the fate of the previous one.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : क्या मैं बोल सकता हूं ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

RIOTS AT MATHURA

Mr. Speaker: Then there is an adjournment motion by Shri V. G Deshpande, which reads as follows:

"The Hindu-Muslim riots at Mathura resulting in the breaking of image of Lord Sri Krishna in a temple which is deemed to be the birth-place of Lord Krishna."

ARREST OF GOA LIBERATION SATYAGRAHIS.

Mr. Speaker: The second adjournment motion in the name of Shri V. G. Deshpande reads as follows:

"The arrest of Goa Liberation Satyagrahis on the border of Portuguese Indian territories on the 15th of August, 1954."

HOISTING OF PAKISTANI FLAG AT NIZAMABAD.

Mr. Speaker: The third adjournment motion in the same hon. Member's name reads:

"The hoisting of Pakistani Flag at Nizamabad, Hyderabad State, on the 15th August, 1954."

I have already given my reasons, and I do not think I could give consent to all these adjournment motions being moved.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I may be allowed to make one submission about this Mathura affair.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it is necessary now. I have already explained what my view has been in the matter.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that under sub-rule (1) of Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I nominate the following Members on the Panel of Chairman in place of the Members nominated earlier by me on the Panel, *viz.*, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shrimati B. Khongmen, Sarder Hukam Singh, and Shri Upendranath Barman.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the hon. Members that Shri K. Kamaraj has resigned his seat in the House with effect from the 9th August, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with legislative business.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): On a point of order. So far as the House knows, and we know, there is no Bill lying as the Hindu Special Marriage Bill before the House. It is only the Special Marriage Bill. Is it a sarcastic remark with regard to the Hindu Mahasabha leaders, or with regard to the Hindu community as a whole?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must not go merely by words. He must understand the substance of the whole thing. It was stated that the Bill before the House should be taken

[Mr. Speaker]

up, and the hon. Member knows what Bill is before the House. Whatever nomenclature is used should not matter.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: There is no Bill by name, the Hindu Special Marriage Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order in that.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am perfectly prepared to correct myself at the hon. Member's suggestion.

FOOD ADULTERATION BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Bill to make provision for the prevention of adulteration of food, as reported by the Select Committee.

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill to make provision for the prevention of adulteration of food, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair.*]

I only want to say in a very few words, how glad I am that at long last, this Bill has come to the passing stage, and I hope it will be passed this morning by the Lok Sabha.

This was introduced in November 1952. It was referred to a select committee, which presented its report on 14th February 1953, and for a whole year and four months, it has lain without having an opportunity to come before this House. I much regret this fact because it is extremely essential that this Bill should, as quickly as possible, become law. The States are very anxious for it, because their laws are not strong enough to deal with the situation.

I, therefore, hope that the House will go through the amendments of the hon. Members, as also my own amendments as quickly as possible. I regret that because the amendments did not come to me before Saturday evening till very late, I was not able to consider them and give my own amendments before this morning. But the amendments really do not amount to very much, and the Bill was so thoroughly examined in the select committee, that I hope there will be no difficulty in getting it through.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to make provision for the prevention of adulteration of food, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

श्री कासलीवाल (कोटा झालावाड) : यह जो बिल आज हाउस के सामने मंत्री महोदया ने रक्खा है, यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है । जैसा कि अभी उन्होंने फरमाया और उसके साथ साथ थोड़ा अफसोस भी जाहिर किया कि यह बिल १९५२ के अन्दर इस हाउस में प्रस्तुत हुआ था, मगर सन् १९५३ की फरवरी में भी जब कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हुई उसके बाद भी इस हाउस में डेढ साल तक यह बिल नहीं आया । इससे मैं यह समझता हूं कि शायद मंत्री महोदया यह समझती होंगी कि यह बिल इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, मगर अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है । मैं उन चीजों को आज फिर दुहराना नहीं चाहता जो चीजें हाउस में उस वक्त कही थीं जिस वक्त कि यह बिल कंसिडरेशन स्टेज में था मगर यह मिलावट का रोग जिस तरह से सारे देश भर में फैला हुआ है उसके लिहाज से यह बिल बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी से होकर इस हाउस में आया है । मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह बिल अब कहीं ज्यादा अच्छा बन गया है । पहले इसके अन्दर कई खामियां

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

थीं, अब बहुत सी खामियों को दूर कर दिया गया है। मेरे लायक दोस्त मिस्टर मुकर्जी और मिस्टर रामा राव ने मिनट आफ डिस्सेंट भी पेश किया है जिसमें उन्होंने एक बात जाहिर की है कि जो बिल के पैनेल क्लाजेज हैं, उन को थोड़ा कम कर दिया जाय। उन्होंने इससे मुखालफत जाहिर की है कि अगर पहली दफा जुर्म हो तो एक साल की सजा हो और दूसरी दफा जुर्म करें तो दो साल की सजा हो और तीसरी दफा जुर्म करें तो चार साल की सजा हो। इन पैनेल क्लाजेज के मुताल्लिक अपनी मुख्तलिफ राय जाहिर की है, मैं उनसे इत्तिफाक नहीं करता हूं, मैं समझता हूं कि जिस किस्म से सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने अपनी राय जाहिर की है, उसके लिहाज से यह बिल बहुत ठीक है। मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री रामास्वामी या एक दो मेम्बर साहबान ने कुछ अमेंडमेंट्स भी पेश किये हैं और उन अमेंडमेंट्स में उन्होंने यह बताया है कि जो सजा इस मिलावट को रोकने के लिये इस बिल में प्रोवाइड की गई है वह सजा बहुत कम है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जब कि इस मिलावट का रोग तमाम जगह फैल चुका है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो इस बिल के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है उस लिहाज से यह पैनेल क्लाजेज बहुत ठीक हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि न उनमें कमी करने की जरूरत है और न ही सजा के अन्दर कोई बेशी चीज करने की जरूरत है। यह जो बिल आया है यह जैसा है ठीक है, मगर मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह मिलावट का रोग ऐसा है जो खाली इस किस्म के कानून से बंद हो सकता है? मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह नहीं हो सकता। मैं मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने इस किस्म का कोई कदम उठाया कि जिसकी वजह से समाज में इस रोग को खत्म करने के लिये जागृति पैदा हो, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि समाज में उन्होंने इस किस्म की भावना पैदा करने की कोशिश की कि जो मिलावट खाने पीने की चीजों में हो रही है उसको किस तरह से कम किया जाय या लोग इस बात को समझें कि यह मिलावट नहीं होनी चाहिये? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि मंत्राणी महोदया ने इस किस्म का कोई कदम नहीं उठाया, सिर्फ इस किस्म का कानून ले आये, मैं मानता हूं कि इसकी रोकथाम के लिये इस किस्म का कानून होना जरूरी था मगर उनको इस किस्म का कदम उठाना चाहिये जिससे समाज के अन्दर यह भावना फैले क्योंकि यह एक सोशयल ईविल है और जब तक सोशयल कांशसनेस जनता में पैदा नहीं होती तबतक यह बिल एक फिजूल बिल रहता है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्राणी महोदया जब रूल्स बनायें तब यह बात याद रखें जब फूड स्टैन्डर्ड्स की कमेटी कायम हो तो उस कमेटी का फर्ज होगा कि पबलिक में उसके लिये प्रोपेगेंडा करें, पोस्टर्स लगायें, स्पीचेज दें और रेडियो से इस बात का प्रचार करें कि इस किस्म की मिलावट खाने पीने की चीजों में न की जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्राणी महोदया इस ओर ध्यान दें। एक छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट भी इसके सिलसिले में मैं ने पेश किया है और वह अमेंडमेंन्ट क्लाज तीन के अन्दर है, उसकी मंशा सिर्फ यही है कि जब फूड स्टैन्डर्ड्स की कमेटी कायम हो तो उसका भी यह फर्ज हो कि वह इस किस्म का जगह जगह प्रोपेगेंडा करे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस के मुताल्लिक और कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मंत्राणी महोदया मेरा जो यह संशोधन है उसको मंजूर करेंगी।

एक चीज और है जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं और जिसके ऊपर मैं इस हाउस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। कई दफा इस हाउस के अन्दर बनस्पत घी के सम्बन्ध में डिबेट हुई है और बार बार यह कहा गया है कि अच्छा घी आज मिल नहीं पाता है और बराबर बनस्पत असली घी में मिलाया जा रहा है। गवर्नमेंट ने भी इस बात को कहा कि हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि बनस्पत में एक किस्म का रंग मिला दें जो नुकसान रहित हो ताकि

[श्री कासलीवाल]

उसको असली घी में मिलाया न जा सके मगर आज तक गवर्नमेंट ने वनस्पित को रंगने की दिशा में कोई सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि मंत्राणी महोदया इस हाउस को इस बात का आश्वासन दें कि वह बहुत जल्दी इस ओर कदम उठायेंगी और देखेंगी कि वनस्पित घी के अन्दर जो रंग मिलाया जाना है उसके ऊपर जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही की जाय। मैं यह समझ नहीं सकता कि आज हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिक इस योग्य नहीं हैं कि वह एक किस्म का ऐसा रंग पेश न कर सकते हों जो वनस्पित में मिलाया जा सके जिससे यह जाहिर हो सके कि यह वनस्पित घी है और यह असली घी है । मैं यह कह कर अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसको सपोर्ट करता हूं ।

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): I whole-heartedly welcome this measure. I was a member of the Select Committee and there we did our best to improve this measure as far as it was possible. But I feel, and I am bound to state, that this Government, which is supposed to be running a welfare state is not as keen about this measure—this very useful measure—as it ought to be. Take, for instance, the fate of this measure. As the hon. Minister has already stated, it was introduced on the floor of the House, and debated on the 26th and 27th November 1952. The Select Committee realised the importance and urgency of this measure and, therefore, they worked full steam ahead and their report was presented on the 14th February 1953. In spite of the fact that the Select Committee realised the urgency of this measure and reported as early as possible, this Government did not find sufficient time to take this Bill into consideration, with the result that several months—the time calculation can be made by anyone—have passed, and that shows the great indifference of Government. The British, when there were here, were, of course, not very careful about such measures.

I will cite another instance. A committee was appointed in 1937 by the Central Board of Health, but under the rule of the British, when a foreign bureaucrat was sitting on the Treasury Bench, this committee could not proceed to consider the task entrusted to them for about two years. The committee was appointed in 1937, but they could not even hold their first meeting till 1939. And in spite of the fact that they produced a very weighty report referring to the technical aspects of the matter, no central measure was placed on the Statute-book or even introduced in this House. Now, it was for this Government to take up this measure with all the urgency that it demands, but we are really very sorry to see the great indifference that has been shown. I am not blaming the individual hon. Minister who is in charge; I know she was fighting against odds. Other measures, which were comparatively of little importance, were rushed through, but this very useful measure did not find any time. I think it was the best measure, but the weakest measure and, therefore, it was all along elbowed out.

I want to make a few comments about the measure itself. In clause I—I am making general observations—application has been given. But I have got some doubts and some questions to be posed to the Minister in charge. This particular clause refers to 'Food'—that is all—and the definition of 'Food' given in the Bill is very wide and extensive. Anything that is consumed by human beings, except the bribes that they consume—that will not come under this particular measure—will come under the definition of 'Food'. Is this measure going to be immediately applicable to all the categories of food?

I will refer to the different measures the State Governments have already put on their own Statute-books. My first question will be: will it apply to all articles of food or specific articles of food as Government may declare in their notification? For that purpose,

I would say that the Bihar Act, the Bombay Act, the Cochin Act, the Coorg Act, the Madras Act, the Orissa Act and the U.P. Act make a special provision as to all the types of food or special kinds of food that might be mentioned in the notification. There must be some provision to that effect because once this Act comes into operation in a particular area and there is no specific limit about, or specific definition of, the kinds of food to which this measure will be applicable, the result will be that all foodstuffs of whatever description will be coming under the penal clauses of this measure and it may lead to some undesirable results.

Then my next question will be regarding this very clause. Can we apply this measure temporarily? This clause says that Government may issue a notification, but it does not mention whether there will be any temporary application. For instance, there are fairs, there are occasional markets, periodical markets, there are certain large assemblies of people. In ordinary times that particular area will not be perfectly fit for the application of such a measure, but during the times of fairs or markets or such other periodical or occasional assemblies, it will be quite necessary and essential in the interest of the health of the people to have temporary application of this measure for a temporary purpose.

But there is no such specific provision in clause 1. There are so many State Acts. Take for instance, the Bihar Act. It says that a particular notification can have temporary application. Then there are the Cochin, Coorg, and Madras Acts which say that if the Local Government so directs they can apply only for the duration. The notification will make it applicable only for the duration of any market, fair or festival or other assembly of people. I think that such a provision for temporary application ought to be there in this also. It will be very handy and useful for the State Governments for the purpose of controlling adulteration during these periods.

Then, what is the position of the local bodies? Do they come into the picture? Mr. Chairman, you are quite aware that local bodies will have to bear a large share in implementing this particular measure. I would say that when a notification for extension of this measure is issued by the Central Government or the State Government, the local bodies concerned in a particular area, which are going to be affected by this, should be previously consulted. At least they should be allowed to have their say. In many of the State Acts there is a provision to that effect. But, so far as this measure is concerned, there is no such provision and it is quite possible to anticipate that the Central Government or the State Government may issue on their responsibility a notification making this measure applicable to a particular area. The local bodies may not be financially strong or their administrative machinery might not be sufficient to cope with the responsibility and if this responsibility is forced on them we can very well anticipate what will be the quality of their implementing this measure.

As far as I can see, in this particular clause there is no power given to the Central Government or the State Government to cancel a notification. Under some of the State Acts such specific power is given. For instance, in the Bihar Act, section 1 (3) such power is given to cancel or modify a notification once issued. Such a specific power ought to be given to the authority issuing the notification. Otherwise it might be interpreted that once the notification is issued, the matter is out of their hands and they cannot withdraw or modify it. That is a contingency against which we must provide by introducing specific words.

I would now come to the definition clause. I quite see that the definition of 'adulteration' given in this clause is very exhaustive. But, I have got one doubt. Take, for instance, sub-clause (e) on page 2:—

[Shri S. S. More]

"if the article had been prepared, packed or kept under insanitary conditions whereby it has become contaminated or injurious to health;"

Now, you know, Mr. Chairman, that agriculturists produce foodstuffs. Many of them being illiterate and ignorant have no knowledge about the healthy conditions under which they have to stock their grains or agricultural produce and they stock them under conditions which may be deemed to be insanitary. They will come automatically under this particular clause. If a Food Inspector is inclined to harass them, the poor peasantry who have no knowledge of the health requirements—I speak subject to correction—it is quite possible that they are kept under insanitary conditions whereby they have become contaminated or injurious to health—may come under this particular clause. This might become an instrument of mischief in the hands of unscrupulous Food Inspectors. I am not proposing any amendment to this clause and therefore I am appealing to the good sense of the Minister to see that this particular clause is not utilised or is not likely to be utilised against the peasantry who cannot possibly stock their foodgrains under sanitary conditions.

After having very elaborately defined 'adulteration', we have not proceeded to define some of the articles. I was reading some of the Acts that have been passed by the States and there I find that they have defined a good many articles. Milk has been defined; skimmed milk has been defined. Milk has been defined in the Bihar, Madras, Orissa and U.P. Acts; skimmed milk has been defined in Orissa. Butter has been defined in Orissa. As far as consumption is concerned we all know what butter is. But when the Act has to be implemented and it has to be made applicable to the different foodstuffs, all these articles should have clear and precise scientific definitions. As I have stated, butter has been defined in the Bihar, Coorg, Madras, U.P. and Orissa Acts. Curd has been defined in the Bihar Act; buttermilk has been defined in the Bihar Act. *Ghee* has been defined in a good many Acts; artificial *ghee* has been defined and not only that, the U.P. Act proceeds to define waste *ghee*. Then coconut oil, *til* oil, groundnut oil, linseed oil, mustard oil and all these things have been defined.

My friend Mr. Kasliwal was particular to refer to the question of *vanaspati*. *Vanaspati* has been defined in the Punjab Act; *charbi* has been defined in the Punjab and U.P. Acts. Hydrogenated oil has been defined in the U.P. Act and edible oils has been defined in the U.P. Act. I would rather say let us define all these articles in the statute itself. It is likely to be contended on behalf of government that when we shall be prescribing the rules we will be defining these different articles; or the Central Committee which is contemplated in clause 3, which is going to define the standards of different foodstuffs will also lay down the specifications and the standard and content of all these articles. In the interests of the traders who are likely to be affected by this measure let us define these. When the debate was taken up in November last, you raised your voice in the interests of the honest traders. I am prepared to make a distinction between honest traders who do not adulterate and the dishonest section which does nothing else than adulterate foodstuffs. Though this measure is designed against the adulterating class of traders, distributors and manufacturers, it is quite possible that even the honest section may come to grief and they are likely to be the persons most affected, because the persons who are indulging in adulteration will indulge in corruption also and try to escape from the tentacles of the supervising machinery. The Minister has said that on the integrity of the officers who will be in charge of detecting this food adulteration much of the success of this

measure will depend. I would say, for the benefit and protection of the honest section of distributors and manufacturers, let us have as many definitions and as precise definitions of the articles of consumption which are prone to adulteration as possible. Therefore, I would say why not emulate some of these State Acts? We might err on the side of superfluity. Brevity is a virtue on occasions, but in such a measure where control has to be exercised and when interpretation is likely to be question constantly, it would be much better to have the definitions as wide and precise as possible so that even honest people can find it from the statute itself the limits within which they can operate and when they would cross the line and come under the penal provisions of this measure.

10 A.M.

Then, Sir, I have nothing to say about the other provisions. I am free to voice my fears as to how far we shall succeed in implementing this Act. Many things have been left to the will of the State Governments. Now, the State Governments have passed their own Acts and have made them applicable to all the areas that come under their rule. They have made the Act applicable in a half-hearted manner in some urban areas and as far as rural areas are concerned, I find that the effect of this half-hearted implementation of the Act has been that dealers in adulterated foodstuffs are driven to rural areas. Mahatma Gandhi used to say: "Go to the villages". I think this advice has been taken by those who deal in adulterated foods and they are the people who go to villages because if they carry on their sinister profession within urban areas, possibly the machinery is there to detect. But even this urban machinery does not work efficiently. I can quote to you an instance. Take, for instance, Poona. There is a Corporation in Poona. The Bombay Act has been made applicable to the Poona area also but the government machinery or the local authority is not competent. It was difficult for it to detect all the cases of adulteration with the result that when we purchased *ghee* we purchased something which was not *ghee* and when we were supposed to drink milk we were drinking more *acqua pura* than milk itself. Such things have happened and many of the officers who were acting on behalf of the Poona Corporation came and discussed the matter with me. When any man was convicted for an offence, he went in appeal. The High Court took a very legalistic view of the matter, with the result that the milk vendors, in order to escape conviction, started saying: "This milk contains 25 per cent. of water, this 30 per cent. of water and so on." Though the lower court used to inflict heavy punishments of one year and Rs. 2,000 for diluting milk with water, the vendors used to go to higher authorities, to the High Court who used to view the case in a very legalistic manner and say: "The requirements of the order have been satisfied; the vendors have declared that the milk is diluted to such an extent; therefore, they have not committed any offence". I think we should not allow any such thing. I do not know whether this Act when it is taken up for interpretation by the highest tribunals in the court will suffer the same fate which the Bombay legislation suffered at the hands of the High Court. I fear, Sir, if we do not make it as fool-proof as possible, if we do not fill up the lacunae and the gaps in this measure, it is quite possible that this measure also may become a dead letter and the implementation will not be there. So, I would make an earnest appeal—I was on the Select Committee and I was convinced about the sincerity of the Minister in charge—to see that the measure is made as fool-proof as possible so that her good intentions are not defeated by the conditions prevailing now in the country.

There is one more point after which I propose to resume my seat. We have defined 'local authority', but our definition of local authority does not take into consideration the existence of some local bodies, particularly those operating in the rural areas.

[Shri S. S. More.]

Even here a sort of preferential bias is shown on the favour of urban local authorities. What about the local district boards?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: May I intervene at this stage and refer the hon. Member to the Government amendment which includes *panchayats* also?

Shri S. S. More: That is what I was exactly going to say. Take, for instance the Orissa and Bihar Acts. They have included district boards specifically. I have a soft corner for district boards because I myself was once associated with district boards for a pretty long time. District boards have jurisdiction over the whole of the district excluding urban areas where there are local authorities. These district local boards ought to be placed in the picture and consulted. It is their area and without them it is very difficult for the operation of this particular measure.

Then I say that village *panchayats* also should be specifically mentioned. Of course, the point has now been conceded and it is said that a separate amendment will be moved to that effect. But, what about district boards? *Panchayats* are supposed to be the children of district boards; the children are remembered but the parent is forgotten. That is not good.

An Hon. Member: They are not children but independent bodies.

Shri S. S. More: My submission is that all these amendments ought to be there.

As far as Food Inspectors are concerned, I do not know what type of people we shall have. Regarding their qualifications there are some qualifications prescribed. Take, for instance, clause 9 of the Bill. It is said in the proviso:

> "Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any article of food shall be so appointed".

Supposing he has some interest in articles of food which are exported? Sir, I point out this to you specifically and to the House, when you say: "provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale..", when you put the word 'import' it means that those who are exporting will be excluded. Therefore, people who have interest in the export trade of adulterated foodstuffs will be perfectly qualified under this clause to be Food Inspectors. That is not desirable. Export of adulterated foods is not made a penal offence in this case, but as far as recruitment of officers is concerned, they must not have any interest in any sort of trade, and particularly a trade which is interested in distributing foodstuffs to which this Act is likely to be applicable.

The same difficulty will be there in clause 8 regarding Public Analysts. It has been left to the State Governments to define what sort of people will be qualified to get this appointment and also define their areas and number. Here also the word 'import' only is mentioned in the proviso and there is nothing about export.

These are some of the remarks that I want to advance. As we proceed to the consideration of clause possibly some amendments here and some amendments there will be necessary and I hope at least the Minister in charge will keep her mind open to welcome suggestions coming from this side of the House by casting aside the feeling that the party in power is the only party which can table amendments with a view to improve a particular measure.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्रिणी महोदया ने खाने पीने की वस्तुओं में मिलावट के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक १९५२ में पेश किया था और जो कि १९५३ में सेलेक्ट कमेटी से आया था, मैं नहीं कह सकता कि वह आज तक हाउस के सामने

क्यों नहीं आया था । जो कुछ भी हो, यदि किन्हीं कारणों से वह अब तक नहीं आ सकता था तो अब हाउस के सामने आया है । उस में जो सब से बड़ी चीज है वह वनस्पति के बारे में है । उसी पर मैं अपने ख्यालात रक्खूंगा ।

जो भी वनस्पति की चीजें हैं खास कर जो वनस्पति घी बाजारों में बेचा जा रहा है उस में किसी न किसी प्रकार का रंग मिलाना बहुत जरूरी था । लेकिन क्या कारण है, व्यापारियों की वजह से या कि किसी दूसरी वजह से कि सरकार ने रंग मिला कर के उस को बाजारों में नहीं डाला, यह मैं नहीं समझ पाता । मेरी राय में जो वनस्पति है उस में जल्दी से जल्दी रंग मिलाया जाय । हमारे यहां के जो ऊंचे ऊंचे कार्य करने वाले हैं वह अवश्य इस के लिये रंग बता सकते हैं और उस का मिलाना अत्यावश्यक

इसी प्रकार से हाइड्रोजेनेटेड आयल अर्थात् खाने वाला जो तेल है उस को भी वनस्पति की तरह पर अलग ही रखना चाहिये । यदि हम इस को अलग रखते हैं और जो कि मिलावट की चीजें हैं उनसे लोगों को बचाते हैं तो हमारे यहां के लोगों की जो सेहत है उसे हम ज्यादा अच्छा बना सकते हैं ।

इस के साथ साथ इस बिल में जो सजा रक्खी गई है उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह बहुत कम है । मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि हमारी अदालतों को चाहिये कि वे कम से कम खाने पीने की चीजों में मिलावट करने वालों को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दें जिस से कि हमारे यहां के जो रहने वाले लोग हैं उन की सेहत पर खराब असर न पड़ सके ।

इस के साथ ही साथ जो हमारे यहां की म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्स हैं या जनपद सभायें हैं और जो स्टेट सरकारें हैं उन्होंने इस चीज के लिये कानून बनाये हैं, लेकिन दरअस्ल जब तक हम सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट से इस के लिये कोशिश नहीं करते तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है क्योंकि वे इन कानूनों को ठीक तरह से अमल में नहीं लाती हैं । यदि आप बड़े बड़े शहरों में देखेंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि जो हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स हैं उन्होंने मिलावट के सम्बन्ध में जो कानून बनाये हैं यदि वह उन को ठीक तरह से अमल में लायें तो यह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो कि बन्द नहीं हो सकती । यदि हम अपने यहां के लोगों की तन्दुरुस्ती को ठीक करना चाहते हैं और ऊंचे स्तर पर लाना चाहते हैं तो इस के लिये हमारा प्रयत्न करना आवश्यक है । ऐसे कानून अमल में तभी लाये जा सकते हैं जब कि वहां की जो म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्स हैं और दूसरी बाडीज हैं वह अपनी अपनी जगहों को चुनें और चुनने के बाद वहां पर इन कानूनों को कड़ाई से अमल में लायें । इस से वहां के लोगों को मालूम हो जायेगा कि इस कानून का बड़े जोर के साथ पालन हो रहा है और वह लोग दिल में डरेंगे और मिलावट करने की वृत्ति को रोकेंगे । इस तरह से जो लोगों की सेहत है उस पर ज्यादा अच्छा असर पड़ सकता है ।

मेरा यह अनुभव है कि यह जो बिल है यह बहुत ठीक और उत्तम बिल है मगर इस को हम जितनी जल्दी लागू कर सकते हैं उतनी जल्दी लागू करना चाहिये । यदि इस बिल को लागू करने में देर हुई जैसे कि यह बिल सन् १९५२ में सेलेक्ट कमेटी से आ कर पड़ा रहा, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस बिल के पास करने से कोई फायदा होगा । इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में जो अधिकार हम ने स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को दे रक्खे हैं उन के ऊपर भी हम को जोर देना चाहिये ताकि वे अपने यहां पर इन कानूनों में रद्दो बदल करके अधिक जोर के साथ कानून लागू कर सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्राणी महोदया ने जो बिल रक्खा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): The recorded practices of adulteration of food date from the earliest times. There have been fre-

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quent practices of such a nature ever since the middle ages. The methods and devices used at all times were done after advanced studies in the matter and important discoveries in chemistry have formed the basis for the system of adulteration. In India, the practice of adulteration of food articles dates back to the time of Manu. In the *Arthasastra* of Kautilya and treatises of Yagnavalkya you find frequent references to the adulteration practices which were in vogue at that time and the punishment meted out to the culprits. In recent times we have found various Acts operating in various States in India before the war. Before special Acts were enacted, provisions were made both in the Indian Penal Code and some of the municipal Acts for the purpose of dealing with this serious problem. Enactment of special Acts in various States is spread over nearly four decades. It is not as though we are not having any piece of legislation to deal with this matter, but so far we have not had the opportunity of enacting one piece of legislation at the Centre and to keep it as a model for the States to copy or adopt. The purpose of this legislation has been to place before the country a comprehensive model piece of legislation for dealing with this matter. In spite of the various Acts operating in the various States, so long you have to understand that the problem has not been successfully solved. On the other hand, notwithstanding these measures in the various States, we have found that adulterative practices have gone on merrily and little attempt has been made by State Governments or municipal authorities to check them. This measure seems to have been framed as a result of the experience that has been drawn from the operation of various Acts and it is more serious in its approach to the problem of food adulteration. That is all the difference. The existing Acts in the various States are still lukewarm and they have not taken this matter as serious. They have never regarded till today that food adulteration is a great social evil, that it is an evil against society and that it is an evil against the nation. They have not thought that this evil is a grievous crime directed against the general public. This measure is intended to focus the attention of the House and the nation to the seriousness of the problem. There, I think, sufficient emphasis has been given, and to that extent, I must congratulate the framers of the Bill.

I must, however, at this juncture, point out that this measure may not go far enough. I am having doubts not because the object of the Bill is not properly conceived. To my mind the enunciation of the objective has been properly done. We are all agreed on our objective, and it is a very laudable one. The purpose is to put an end to all sorts of adulterative practices prevailing in the land and to exercise a sort of organised control on food supply in the land. That was the purpose even in the previous provincial Acts, but unfortunately, the past experience is very far from satisfactory. We all know, we could not realise the objective because the machinery which was tackling this problem proved ineffective. The operation or the administration of the Acts became very loose. The machinery or the apparatus provided by the governments was not good. The personnel employed were indifferent, careless and corrupt. Because they were corrupt, the administration of the acts was greatly abused. The committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board in 1943 to investigate the question of food adulteration has observed that the working of the Acts exists only on paper because Government have failed to realise that food adulteration is grave offence against the public. The committee has reported all the drawbacks in the operation of these Acts. They have said that no serious action for the examination of samples has been taken by the local authorities. In the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Baroda, there were

instances of local bodies failing to send even a single sample for examination. In some cases there has been harassment and in other cases where big people were involved, no prosecutions were launched. A number of big offenders have gone unpunished. Moreover, the operation of the Acts in the various States has shown that there has been inordinate delay in courts in dealing with food adulteration cases. Instances are numerous to show that cases have been pending for more than a year and a half. So merely by passing this measure, we cannot possibly be very optimistic about its success. Unless and until Government realise the gravity of the situation, the problem cannot be solved. The gravity of the problem is that we have not got adequate and competent personnel to deal with the problem. I wish to repeat again that the personnel that have been there have been very corrupt and indifferent. They have been very callous. They have been punishing only the little poor people and not punishing the big offenders. That has been the practice. That has been the experience. This experience will continue even in future, in spite of this measure, if the Government do not step in to take serious action and serious notice of this great loophole in the administration of this Act.

The Committee that was set up for this purpose has analysed the percentage of adulteration which was prevailing in pre-war days, that is before 1940. It has collected data. According to that data, we find the percentage of adulteration in various articles of food ranges between 18 and 90, or, to be more exact, it is 89. I think the picture is more alarming today. The percentage of adulteration has gone very high—more than 100 per cent. So, unless and until we grapple with this problem in right earnest and set up a proper machinery, and unless and until the apparatus that you are going to provide is honest, sincere and loyal and unless they work in a spirit of zeal, then, it is very doubtful whether this Act is going to succeed at all. This Act will follow the fate of the parent Acts which have been functioning in various States. It may remain in the country for years: it may decorate the statute-book, but more than that, it cannot achieve anything. You may have the psychological satisfaction that you have passed the measure as a model measure. That is all. But the real satisfaction of the community will not be coming, because you cannot effectively translate objectives into reality.

Then, the Bill seeks to set up a committee for dealing with this problem—a committee on food standards, to advise the Governments of both the Centre and of the States. It contemplates also the setting up of a national laboratory. It also envisages Food Analysts and also Food Inspectors for the implementation of this Act. This machinery is good and is all right on paper. But I want to know whether this apparatus is sufficient and adequate for dealing with this problem. Is it sufficient? For instance you are thinking of setting up a laboratory for the nation. Can this single laboratory function effectively and deal with all these problems? Can it examine and study the various adulterative practices? Have you got the necessary personnel to man this laboratory? Unless and until there is proper staff for this laboratory and unless and until the regional laboratories are started in various places, it is very difficult to tackle this problem. The problem is so great but the apparatus is so simple and small. That is my complaint. So, I submit that unless and until many laboratories are started in various regions in the land, it is very difficult to cope with the problem of this nature.

Then again, this measure is not a measure which is applicable to the whole country. Some Members of this House may criticise the Government and the sponsor of the Bill for making it optional, for not making it universally applicable and compulsory from the very start. As far as I am

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concerned, I can say that this particular provision in the Bill is quite salutary. As I have pointed out early there have been occasions in the past when there have been so many lapses on the part of the present-day Government personnel in handling this question. I say particularly that there has been systematic harassment of the poor people by the Government officials and the local authorities. Only some people are picked and chosen for the purpose of prosecution and others were left out. So, you should try this measure as an experiment in the beginning. If you succeed there then, I have no objection to apply it to the entire nation. But do not apply it to the entire nation now, because you are not sure whether the Government machinery is proper, and honest. So, I find that this special provision is particularly good, because it is experimental in nature. Let us make an experiment in certain selected areas, and if we succeed there, then you can make this Act applicable to the entire nation; otherwise not, because I find that this measure, when it is worked, may prove an instrument of injustice in the long run. I draw a parallel in this connection. Various States have passed the prohibition measures. What has been the result? What is the experience that we have gained by these Acts? The experience is bad. The objective is no doubt very laudable. It is to bring about prohibition in various places, but that objective has not been achieved so far. Drinking is a bad habit. It is a social evil. But now, what do we find? More drink and still worse other evils have been added to the existing evil. The existing evil has not been removed but the other evils have been brought by the operation of prohibition Acts. The evil of corruption, the evil of bribery, the evil of harassment—so many other evils have been added to the existing evil, and the existing evil itself has not been eliminated. The same thing may happen here. Adulteration may not be eliminated. On the contrary, other evils may be brought and added to the existing evil. There may be multiplication of more evils in society. So, I say that you must start this measure only in a few places, say municipal areas or other local areas. If we succeed there, then we can apply it to the rest of the country.

There are one or two more suggestions which I want to make in this connection. We must look at this Bill from the point of view of an economist, that is from the economic angle. What is the economic angle? We must know first of all why people purchase adulterated foodstuffs. Why do they eat it? Not that they are completely ignorant of it; perhaps partly they may be ignorant. Mostly, people purchase adulterated foodstuffs because they are cheap; because adulterated articles are readily available in the market. Their prices are so low that they suit their pockets. The purchasing capacity of the common man is so poor in our country that they cannot purchase pure foodstuffs at exhorbitant prices.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad—South): There is no place in Delhi where pure *ghee* is available.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: You must analyse the reason. Pure *poorie* or *ghee* is not available in Delhi because they get the customers for the impure articles. Why should customers go to purchase impure articles? They go to purchase impure articles because those articles are cheap and the people cannot pay higher prices.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The adulterated foodstuffs are sold at a price which is fixed for pure foods. They are sold at the 'pure' price. That is the difficulty.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur Central): Even when they pay a high price, they cannot get pure foodstuff.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: That is not the problem. People cannot pay

higher price for pure foodstuffs. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The people go to the vendors for purchasing the adulterated foodstuff because they are cheap. That is the only reason why there is a market for foodstuffs which are adulterated. Suppose there are no consumers at all. Do you mean to say that the vendors will be there selling adulterated foodstuffs? Never. Because there is a market for the adulterated stuff. Vendors go about and sell them. Our main concern at the moment is how to meet this problem, how to tackle this menace. As things stand at present the gap existing between the cost of production and the sale price of an article is very big, and it is high time that we find some means of filling up this wide gap. This great disparity between the cost of production and the sale price is due to the high distributive cost. There are a series of intermediaries functioning between the producer and the consumer. We must do away with them, and try to reduce the price considerably. The only way to do it is to set up cooperatives. If Government only pass this measure without taking other steps in this direction, this measure will remain only a paper Act; it cannot succeed, it will never succeed.

There is one more important matter which I would like to mention in this connection—that is about hawkers. Sir, the menace of debasing of foodstuffs is largely ascribed to the trade of hawkers. Hawkers go about in the streets, they sell food-stuffs at the door-steps and people unthinkingly purchase the articles sold by the hawkers. Our main problem is how to control these hawkers. One of the suggestions is to do away with the hawkers. Some say, let us have no hawkers at all. But that is not a practical method of dealing with the problem, because that will do a great hardship to a large section of the people who depend upon this trade. There are thousands and thousands of people who are living on this trade; hawking is their only means of livelihood. By doing away with the hawkers you will be only adding more numbers to the ranks of the unemployed and creating distress among these people.

The hawkers can easily be controlled by a system of licensing. There should not be any hawker anywhere in the land who sells articles of food without a license. Every hawker should be registered and he should have a license with him. In other words, the hawkers' trade in India should be rationalised. The main things in which immediate steps should be taken by Government are: Government should start Co-operatives for the purpose of distribution of articles of food; two, hawkers trade must be rationalised. But what are we seeing today? If a hawker is having some shop on a pavement, the policeman goes there and creates trouble for him, files a petty case against him. The hawker becomes nervous. He is ignorant of law. The result is his trade suffers, he suffers and his family suffers. That is what is actually being done. The Indian Penal Code and the various bye-laws of the municipal committees contain some provisions to deal with the hawkers. But the police have become an instrument of harassment. It is therefore time that we properly rationalise the hawkers' trade and license them.

Lastly, Sir, I would again appeal to the hon. Health Minister that we should view this problem from an economic angle. Though it is mainly a social evil, it is an economic evil also. It has a great bearing on the health of the community. No civilised country, no advanced society can permit adulteration. The vital question is how to tackle it. In fact, the approach is more important than the enunciation of the principle. The main question is how to tackle this problem. Unfortunately, the approach of the Government is not satisfactory, and unless and until they take the

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measures mentioned by me, they will not be able to grapple with the problem and put down the menace of adulteration of foodstuffs.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): I am very glad to find that there is all round support for this Bill which has come out after eighteen months of hibernation. I do not want to take much time of the House, but would like to say only a few words.

The success of this measure depends to a large extent on the efficiency of the State Governments in enforcing this measure. As far as the Central Government is concerned, they must immediately start the Central Food Laboratory contemplated in the Bill. We have a number of laboratories already in places like Calcutta and Madras. But a central institution will enable food samples to be analysed expeditiously and people will know what adulterated food they are taking.

My hon. friend Mr. More said that while the Central Committee of Standards may prescribe standards, their definition should not be left to them. I think there is much of legal quibbling in this and I do not wish to enter into it.

In regard to "Definitions" sub-clause (e) of clause 2 reads:

> "if the article had been prepared, packed, or kept under insanitary conditions whereby it has become contaminated or injurious to health;"

I do not think this sub-clause would affect the agriculturists, because agriculturists know how to keep their articles. It would only affect hawkers who keep foodstuffs on the road with swarms of flies hovering over them. No responsible Government can tolerate this. My hon. friend Mr. Gurupadaswamy suggested the licensing of hawkers. Or, we may prescribe the containers in which foodstuffs should be sold. But whatever might be the methods adopted, no responsible State can tolerate the sale of infected and dirty food sold on the roadsides.

The commonest of the foodstuffs which is adulterated is milk. It looks as though unless you have a cow or a buffalo, it is practically impossible to get good milk. The Prime Minister was recently reported to have remarked that when he is abroad he likes to drink the creamy, rich milk available in those countries. In fact, it is next to impossible to buy such milk here. Even the milk supplied by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Delhi—I am sorry to say—is not cent per cent pure. I have not got it analysed. But I am a man who comes from an agricultural family and have been drinking milk for the past half a century and can say that the milk supplied by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is not cent per cent pure.

The Bombay Government have been supplying pure milk to the citizens of that City. Of course, supplying milk for one city is not enough, but to make a start somewhere is better than doing nothing, or only trying to punish the offender. Regarding milk, even yesterday, I saw a letter in the *Statesman* detailing how the entire load of milk cans was being adulterated—fortunately, only with good water. We cannot be sure of quality of the water that is added. In Madras recently I was in a family and I asked them why they were using milk powder. "Anyway, we pay a higher price for the milk manufactured from milk powder and sold as milk; then why not we use milk powder ourselves?", they asked. There is a lot of addition of water and milk powder is being used and it is sold as genuine milk. Milk particularly is a feed for the infants and babies and the sick people and the State Governments should take effective steps to see that good milk is supplied. I know, in Travancore-Cochin, there is a variety of wild plant whose leaves are in great demand because it is

mixed with tea. So also, it is the case with coffee.

I want to refer to one clause, *viz.* clause 16 because a general principle is involved. I refer to page 11. We are all certainly in favour of giving severe penalties but here there is a provision which compels the magistrate to give a minimum punishment. The magistrate must give such and such punishment which, to my sense of law as a layman, is repugnant to justice. I shall say more about this at the proper time when I move the amendments. This is not fair and I request the hon. Member to consider whether we can tie the hands of the magistrate and ask him to give such and such punishment and not less. We may fix the maximum punishment and leave it to the good sense of the magistrate to give the proper punishment for this heinous offence. It is of course a heinous offence whether it be Datura mixed with Australian wheat or something else; we must stop it and take effective steps. With these words, I support the Bill.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री झुनझुनवाला (भागलपुर---मध्य): वाचस्पति जी, यह बिल जो आज लोक सभा के सामने आया है यह लोगों के देखनेमें मामूली बिल मालूम होता होगा और वह सोचते होंगे कि इस पर ऐसी क्या बहस होनी चाहिए और क्या इस पर गवर्नमेंट को करना चाहिए । लोगों की एक मांग थी इसलिए यह बिल लाया गया है ऐसा सोचा जा सकता है । पर यदि इसके ऊपर अच्छी तरह से विचार करके देखा जायगा तो मालूम होगा कि यह बहुत ही महत्व का बिल है । और इस समय भारत वर्ष में इसके ऊपर लोगों का जीवन निर्भर करता है । आज जितनी भी बीमारियां हैं उन सब का विशेष कारण आज एडल्टरेंटेड फूड (मिश्रित खाद्य) पदार्थ हैं । जितने मिलावटी खाद्य पदार्थ हैं वे सब इसके मुख्य कारण हैं । अभी गत वार मैं कलकत्ते में था । वहां आंख, कान, नाक और गले के इलाज के सबसे मुख्य डाक्टर राय हैं । वे इन रोगों के स्पेशेलिस्ट हैं । मुझे उनके पास एक मरीज को लेकर जाने का मौका हुआ । उस मरीज की नाक में बीमारी थी । डाक्टर ने कहा कि यह जो बीमारी है यह इनकी नाक की हड्डी बढ़ जाने से हो गयी है और अगर इस हड्डी को बिजली से या कोई और तरह से घिस दिया जाय तो यह बीमारी ठीक हो जायगी और उन्होंने उस मरीज से कहा कि तुम बड़े विशेषज्ञ डाक्टर राय हैं उन के पास चले जाओ । उनकी क्या फीस होती है यह तो आप लोग जानते ही हैं । मैं भी उसके साथ गया और उन्होंने हमको बतलाया कि इस बीमारी का जो इलाज डाक्टर साहब ने बतलाया है वह १५ वर्ष पहले लागू होता था । आजकल इस इलाज में हम लोग विश्वास नहीं करते । इस प्रकार की जितनी बीमारियां होती हैं वे बहुत कुछ पेट के रोग से होती हैं । उन्होंने बतलाया कि यह इलरजिक कंडीशन का रोग है और मैं इस प्रकार के रोगों का खास इलाज करता हूं । उन्होंने कहा कि दस पंद्रह वर्ष पहले मैं देखता था कि कभी कोई एक आध मरीज इस प्रकार का आता था परन्तु आज हमारे बगल के वेटिंग रूम में दीखते इस प्रकार के बीसों पेशेंट बैठे हुए हैं । तो मैं ने उनसे पूछा कि इसका क्या कारण है आप कृपा करके हमको बतलाइये । तो उन्होंने अन्य सब एडल्टरेंटेड फूड्स के बारे में कहते हुए बतलाया कि यह जो डालडा वेजिटेबिल आदि चलने लगे हैं इन्हीं के कारण लोगों में मुख्य रूप से एलरजिक कंडीशन की बीमारियां फैल गयी हैं । तब मैं ने उनसे कहा कि आप तो पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हैं आप इस विषय में क्यों नहीं कुछ कहते । उनका नाम डाक्टर राय है । आज अभी शायद वे यहां नहीं हैं । मैं ने कभी यहां उनको इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहते हुए नहीं सुना । ऐसा मैंने उनसे कहा तब उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे बोलने का कोई मतलब नहीं होता क्योंकि वहां पर तो लोग अपनी एक राय बनाये हुए बैठे हैं । वे हैल्थ मिनिस्टर हों या कोई भी हो सभी अपनी एक राय बनाये हुए बैठे हैं कि इससे किसी प्रकार का रोग नहीं होता । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि मैं इस चीज को बहुत दिनों से खा रहा हूं और कोई रोग नहीं हुआ । उनका

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

कहता हूँ कि पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव जो बार बार चिल्लाते हैं यह बेकार हैं । वह क्यों ऐसी बातें यहां कहते हैं । आज वह डाक्टर साहब यहां होते तो मैं उनको कहता कि वे भी कुछ कहें । उन्होंने बतलाया कि यह एक मुख्य चीज हैं जिसकी वजह से लोगों में एलरजिक कंडीशन बढ़ गयी हैं । अब मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी जी से पूछूंगा कि क्या उन्होंने भी कोई तलाश की हैं और अगर की हैं तो उनका क्या विचार हैं कि किस तरह से इसको दूर किया जाय । जब कहा जाता हैं कि आप इसका कोई इलाज कीजिये तो कह देते हैं कि क्या उपाय करें कोई तो उपाय सूझता नहीं । तो मैं मंत्रिणी जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बिल यहां पेश हुआ हैं यह कामयाब होगा या नहीं । जब कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह दिया गया कि यह विषय सेंट्रल विषय समझा जायगा तो मैं ने एडल्टरेंट्स फूड आदि के बारे में एक बिल दिया था । उस समय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी जी ने मुझ को एक पत्र लिखा था कि हमको इस बिल से बड़ी भारी हमदर्दी हैं और मैं चाहती हूं कि यह चीज जल्दी से जल्दी दूर हो जाय । परन्तु केवल बिलों से क्या होता हैं । इस प्रकार के बिल हर एक स्टेट में हैं परन्तु वे तो कुछ काम करते नहीं । केवल बिलों से कुछ नहीं होगा । इसका कुछ इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी होना चाहिए । मैंने उसके जवाब में उनको लिखा था कि मैं आपके इस कहने से पूर्ण रूप से सहमत हूं, परन्तु आप तो यहां की स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी हैं, आप दिल्ली स्टेट में, जो कि उस समय अलग राज्य नहीं बना था, इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए क्या कर रही हैं ? उसका जवाब मेरे पास कुछ नहीं आया । फिर जब वह बिल एजेंडा पर आया तो फिर उन्होंने हमको एक ऐसा ही पत्र लिखा था कि मैं इस बिल को वापस ले लूं । मैं ने कहा कि मेरे इस बिल को वापस लेने से या पार्लियामेंट में इसको रखने से यह रोग दूर होने वाला नहीं हैं । परन्तु लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए मैं ने यह चीज रखी हैं । मेरी इस चीज को आप यहां रहने दीजिये ताकि लोगों का ध्यान इसकी ओर आकर्षित हो । वह बिल गत सेशन में आया भी था और मैं ने उस सम्बन्ध में विस्तारपूर्वक बतलाया था कि किस किस तरह से हर एक चीज में, आटे में, हल्दी में, मिर्चों में, घी में, दूध आदि में मिलावट होती हैं । ये सब बातें मैं ने उस समय अच्छी तरह से बतलायी थीं । मैं फिर उन बातों को कह कर संसद् का समय नहीं लेना चाहता परन्तु मैं मंत्रिणी जी से यही पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब उनकी यह राय हैं कि इस प्रकार के बिल से कुछ होना जाना नहीं हैं परन्तु इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छी तरह से होना चाहिए, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए उन्होंने इस बिल में क्या रखा हैं । दुर्भाग्यवश मैं इस सिलेक्ट कमेटी में नहीं था। मुझ को इसमें बहुत इंटरेस्ट था । अगर मैं कमेटी में होता तो कुछ बतलाता मगर इस समय इतनी डिटेल में कहने से बहुत समय लगेगा और उससे कुछ वास्तविक लाभ भी नहीं होगा । इसलिए मैं मंत्रिणी जी से यह पूछूंगा कि उन्होंने इसके लिए क्या उपाय सोचा हैं ।

जैसा कि मैं ने शुरू में निवेदन किया यह एलरजिक कंडीशन पैदा होने का मुख्य कारण हैं । यह पता हैं कि यह चीज आसानी से मिलायी जा सकती हैं और इसका कोई पता नहीं लगेगा । जैसे कि वैजिटेबिल घी, घी में मिलाया जा सकता हैं । उसका कोई पता नहीं लग सकता । जब तक सरकार इस चीज को रोकने का प्रबन्ध नहीं करती तबतक मैं कैसे समझूं कि सरकार की यह इच्छा हैं कि मिलावटी खाद्य पदार्थ न बिकें जिनसे कि लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को इतना भारी नुकसान होता हैं । मैं कैसे समझूं कि उनका मंशा ठीक हैं और इस प्रकार की चीज वह चाहते हैं । मैं यह बात उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर गवर्नमेंट समझ गयी हैं कि सचमुच इस चीज से हानि होती हैं जैसा कि विशेषज्ञ ने बताया हैं तो क्यों नहीं वह जल्दी से जल्दी इसका कोई उपाय

करती और कोई कानून लाकर इस स्थिति को दूर क्यों नहीं करती। इतना अभी कहा गया है इंस्पेक्टर्स आदि के लिये। यह तो ठीक है, इंस्पेक्टर आदि एप्वायन्ट किये जायं और वे जा २ करके जांचे और देखें कि कानून पर अमल हो रहा है कि नहीं। इनका काम हमको देखने का अनुभव हुआ है। यह जब कहीं भी संसद् में कहीं भी पूछा जाता है कि गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया, इंस्पेक्टरों ने क्या किया, तब वह कह देते हैं कि इतने प्रासीक्यूशन हुए और इतने आदमियों को इतनी २ सजा हुई और यह प्रासीक्यूशन हुए परन्तु कहीं एडल्टरेटेड चीज बिकने में कमी हुई है या नहीं इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी सुधार नहीं हुआ है। मिस्टर मुकर्जी ने अपना नोट आफ डिस्सेंट देते समय पनिशमेंट के सम्बन्ध में जो कहा है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं परन्तु जो उन्होंने कारण बतलाये हैं उनसे मैं एकदम सहमत हूं कि ये इंसपेक्टर लोग जो हैं वे बेचारे गरीब और मामूली आदमियों को पकड़ २ करके उनको कुछ सजा दिलवा देते हैं और सजा दिलवा करके अपना एक रिकार्ड तैयार कर लेते हैं कि हमने इतना काम किया। वास्तव में खाद्य पदार्थ में मिलावट की चीजें बिकती हैं या नहीं उसमें कमी हुई है या नहीं इसके ऊपर इंस्पेक्टर लोग जरा भी ध्यान नहीं देते और न ही हमारी सरकार उसके ऊपर कोई ध्यान देती है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार कहीं पर राएट्स आदि शुरू होने पर सरकार उनकी रोकथाम के लिये खास मेजर्स अख्तियार करती है, खास काम करती है और हर एक शहर और मुहल्ले २ होम गार्ड एप्वायन्ट करती है जो गड़बड़ को रोकते हैं और शान्ति स्थापित करते हैं और अपने मुहल्ले और एरिया में शान्ति बनाये रखने की उन पर जिम्मेदारी होती है और उनसे जतला दिया जाता है कि अगर तुम्हारे वहां कोई गड़बड़ी होगी, तो उसके लिये तुम जिम्मेदार होगे। यह चीज बड़ी भारी महत्व की है परन्तु इसका महत्व कोई अपने मन में नहीं समझता न उसके ऊपर इतना ध्यान देता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जैसे राएट्स के समय होम गार्ड्स वगैरह होते हैं, उसी तरह इस एडल्टरेशन को रोकने के लिये हर एक मुहल्ले में इंस्पेक्टर्स के साथ २ होम गार्ड्स नियुक्त होने चाहियें जिनको इंस्पेक्टरों के समान पावर्स हों। लोकल बाडीज के जो म्युनिसपल कमिशनर्स हैं या डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के जो मेम्बर्स हैं उनको भी यह पावर होनी चाहिये कि वह इस बारे में देखभाल कर सकें। गवर्नमेंट को सिर्फ इतने से ही संतोष नहीं मान लेना चाहिये कि हमने इतनों को इस जुर्म में सजा दी। गवर्नमेंट का न यह उद्देश्य है और न होना चाहिये कि ऐसा बिल लाकर हम किसी को सजा दें। उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिये कि खाद्य पदार्थों में यह जो मिलावट करने का रोग है, यह रोग किस तरह से हमारे बीच में से दूर हो।

लेबोरेटरीज की बात ही ले लीजिये, वहां चीजें जांच के वास्ते भेजी जाती हैं। वहां के बारे में मेरा स्वयं का अनुभव है कि ठीक चीज जांच के वास्ते वहां पर भेजी गयी लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट आयी कि उसमें मिलावट है और मिलावट वाली चीज वहां पर जांच के लिये गयी तो उसके बारे में वे रिपोर्ट देते हैं कि यह चीज शुद्ध है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसके बारे में क्या करती है। एगमार्क घी को लीजिये, गवर्नमेंट से सर्टिफाई होकर वह घी आता है लेकिन आप बाजार में चलिये मैं आपको उसको लेकर दिखला सकता हूं कि उसमें मिलावट है परन्तु सरकार से यदि हम इस बारे में कहेंगे तो वे कहेंगे कि आप यह बात कैसे कहते हैं, यह तो गवर्नमेंट लेबोरेटरी में टैस्ट हो चुका है लेकिन असलियत यह है कि उस घी में कई बार आधा डालडा भी मिला हुआ रहता है। हमारे भाई पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव डालडा घी के बड़े प्रेमी हैं और उसका जिक्र बराबर किया करते हैं। मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार क्या कर रही है।

अब रही दूध की बात। अभी हमारे पूज्य टंडन जी कहते थे और उनको आश्चर्य होता था कि यह जो दूध आता है यह गाय का दूध नहीं है क्या था जो घी आता है या गाय का

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

की नहीं हैं । क्या सरकार के वहां जब भैंस का दूध बच जाता हैं तो उसमें थोड़ा सा ऊपर से पानी मिला दिया जाता हैं और वह ठीक गाय जैसा पतला दूध बन जाता हैं और वह गाय का दूध बन जाता हैं परन्तु क्या जिस रोगी को गाय का दूध पीना चाहिये उस दूध के पीने से उसका रोग जाने वाला हैं ? उस रोगी को वैद्य मना करता हैं कि तुम भैंस का दूध मत पीना, तुम्हें नुकसान करेगा, भला बतलाइये जब गवर्नमेंट स्वयं इस किस्म की कार्यवाही और गड़बड़ी करती हैं तो इस प्रकार का मेजर लाने से क्या लाभ हैं, जरूरत तो इस बात की हैं कि बिल पर अमल होना चाहिये । क्या हमारी मंत्राणी जी कभी भी दिल्ली शहर में गयी हैं और स्वयं भी देखा हैं या किसी दुकानदार के वहां जाकर कोई चीज खरीदी हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हमारी मंत्राणी जी बजाय बाहर टूर करने के पबलिक में मिक्स करें और खुद दुकानदारों के पास जाकर चीजें खरीदें और देखभाल करें तो इसका बहुत कुछ प्रभाव पड़ेगा । मेरा यह कहने का तात्पर्य नहीं कि बाहर के कंट्रीज का टूर बेकार हैं, हमको बाहर के देशों से दवाइयां मिलती हैं जो हम रोगियों में बांटते हैं परन्तु यदि हमारी मंत्राणी महोदया दो तीन बार दिल्ली शहर में चली जायं तो यहां के दुकानदारों और विक्रेताओं पर काफी प्रभाव पड़ेगा और स्थिति में सुधार होगा । यही हमारे महात्मा गांधी का उद्देश्य था कि हम सेवा भाव से और लोगों के पास जायं और उनको समझावें बुझावें परन्तु हमारा काम तो आज केवल पार्लियामेंट में बैठ करके एक्ट पास कर देना भर हो गया हैं और यह कह देना हो गया हैं कि सरकार ने अपना काम कर दिया । जिसके सम्बन्ध में उनको स्वयं सन्देह हैं कि इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं हैं और यदि उनको स्वयं सन्देह हैं तो वे बतलायें कि कौन से वे दूसरे उपाय हैं जिनके द्वारा यह चीज दूर हो सकती हैं ।

एक बात हमारे सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के भाई ने बतायी कि यह जो एडल्ट्रेशन की चीज हैं यह एक एकोनामिक प्राबलम हैं । लोग मिलावटी चीज चाहते हैं क्योंकि उसके दाम कम होते हैं परन्तु मैं यह कहता हूं कि यह बात एकदम गलत हैं । जो लोग पैसा भी देना चाहते हैं उनको भी एकदम अच्छी चीज नहीं मिलती । यदि हमारे उन भाई का ऐसा ख्याल हो कि लोग सस्ती होने के कारण उस मिलावटी चीज को लेते हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि कम से कम इस कानून में इस प्रकार की बात लिख दी जाय कि जो लोग बेचने वाले हैं वे अपनी चीज के ऊपर लिख दें कि यह चीज मिलावटी हैं और यह चीज असली हैं जिसको असली लेना हो वह वह चीज ले और जो नकली लेना चाहे वह यह चीज खरीदे और गलत चीज लिखने वाले को सजा दी जाय । अब इसमें कितनी ही कानूनी बारीकियां हैं जिनमें मैं इस समय जाना नहीं चाहता । मैं कानूनी बारीकियों में जाकर संसद् का समय नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि कानूनी बारीकियों को टैकल करने के लिये ठाकुरदास भार्गव सरीखे वकील हैं जो बड़े से बड़े कलप्रिट को छुड़ा लाते हैं । आज जरूरत समाज की मनोवृत्ति को बदलने की हैं और वह तभी बदल सकती हैं जब सरकार की मनोवृत्ति हो कि हम उसको हटायें । इतना कह कर मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय (जिला प्रतापगढ़---पूर्व): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह खाने की चीजों में मिलावट का प्रश्न बहुत दिनों से हमारे देश के सामने हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार भी बहुत दिनों से कानून बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही हैं । एक बात तो मैं जरूर कह सकता हूं कि यह यूनिफार्मिटी का जो प्रश्न हैं कि तमाम राज्यों में एक ही तरह का कानून इस सम्बन्ध में हो, मैं इससे सहमत हूं और यह बात तो इस कानून से सिद्ध हो सकती हैं परन्तु यह बात कि खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट न हो, इसका काफी प्रबन्ध हमारे इस कानून से हो जाय ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता । यह कानून तो करीब करीब हर राज्य

में हैं और यह कहना कि हमारी सरकार चाहती नहीं हैं कि हम मिलावट को दूर करें यह ठीक नहीं हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि अपने देश की कोई सरकार ऐसी हो सकती हैं जो इस को न चाहे, विशेष रूप से हमारी सरकार जो कि इस के पीछे बहुत दिनों से पड़ी हैं और राज्य की सरकारें भी जब से यह प्रश्न इन के सामने आया तभी से उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही हैं। परन्तु यह विषय इतना गम्भीर हैं, इस में इतनी दिक्कतें हैं, इतनी मुश्किलात हैं, जिनकी वजह से काम नहीं हो सका। तो यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने हैं उस में हम कुछ ऐसा प्रबन्ध जरूर करें जिस से मिलावट को हम जाहिर कर सकें, मिलावट को मालूम कर सकें। जैसे लेबोरेटरी स्थापित करने की बात हुई, लेकिन यह कोई इतनी बारीक बात नहीं हैं। मिलावट का प्रश्न हमारे देश के सामने बहुत दिनों से हैं। आम तौर से जितने भी खाद्य पदार्थ हैं उन में से शायद कुछ मुस्तसना हों, नहीं तो प्रायः सभी चीजों में मिलावट होती हैं और यह बहुत जाहिर सी बात हैं, कोई बड़ी पेचीदगी इस में नहीं हैं। यह कोई ऐसी बारीक बात नहीं हैं कि जिस के जानने में कोई बड़ी दिक्कत हो। तो जब यह इतनी जाहिर चीज हैं, इतनी स्पष्ट हैं तो ऐसी दशा में हम को इस पर ज्यादा विचार करना कि बहुत बारीकी के साथ हम इस मिलावट को अलग कर सकें, जाहिर कर सकें, यह कोई इतने महत्व का प्रश्न हमारे सामने नहीं हैं। दरअसल महत्व का प्रश्न यह हैं कि हम कैसे इस को दूर करें जब कि यह बात इतनी जाहिर हैं तो हम इस को दूर करने का क्या प्रबन्ध करें। इस प्रबन्ध के करने के सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न रायें हो सकती हैं जैसे कि हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने यह कहा कि हम को ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये कि अदालतों में इस के लिये सजायें काफी हों और काफी सख्त हों। हमारे मित्र झुनझुनवाला ने कहा कि इस को करने से कोई बहुत काम नहीं बनता हैं, हम को इस के रुकावट की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, प्रिवेन्शन का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। उन्होंने ऐसा फर्माया और दूसरे साथियों ने भी फर्माया कि हम को प्रोपेगेन्डा करना चाहिये, लोगों में इस का प्रचार करना चाहिये ताकि लोग भी इस में सचेत हो जायें। इस प्रकार से तरह तरह के सुझाव आये। जितनी बातें इस प्रकार की रक्खी गई हैं कि प्रिवेन्शन वाले मेजर्स लें, हम रुकावट की कोशिश करें, उसके लिये प्रचार करें, तो यह सब बातें तो केवल सरकार ही नहीं बल्कि हम सबों का, जितने लोग देश में रहते हैं और समझदार हैं, उन सब का कर्तव्य हैं। बहुत से हमारे संगठन हैं, संस्थायें हैं, उन को भी करना चाहिये और इन संस्थाओं को भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। लेकिन जब हम इस विधेयक पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो हम को विशेष रूप से इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि सरकार क्या कर सकती हैं। मेरा निवेदन इस सम्बन्ध में यह हैं कि अगर आप यह सोचें कि प्रचार कर के, लोगों को समझा कर के आप इस को दूर कर सकें, तो यह जल्दी नहीं हो सकता। यह काफी समय लेगा और समय पर ही पूरा हो सकेगा यदि हो सका तो। ऐसी अवस्था में तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि जहां कहीं पर ऐसे मामले पकड़े जायें जिन में कि खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट हो, वहां पर लोगों का समरी ट्रायल होना चाहिये और सख्त सजा होनी चाहिये।

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

इस में जरा भी संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये और समरी ट्रायल कर के जल्दी ही सजा हो जानी चाहिये। यह न हो कि एक मुकदमा चला दिया गया और वह वर्षों तक चलता रहे। अगर ऐसा होगा तो सजा देने का जो काम हैं वह कोई खास असर नहीं रक्खेगा। इस वास्ते हमारे इस विधेयक में इस प्रकार का कोई प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। मैं देखता हूं कि इस में ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं हैं कि समरी ट्रायल हो और जल्दी से सजा मिल सके। इस में मुझे कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध भी नहीं दिखाई पड़ता हैं कि सजा जल्द और सख्त मिले। तो मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर आप की यह मंशा हैं, और मैं समझता हूं कि यह मंशा हमारी सरकार की हैं कि खाद्य पदार्थों में जो मिलावट होती हैं वह

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

जहां तक हो सके पूरी तौर पर जल्दी से जल्दी दूर की जाय, तो यह आवश्यक है कि हम कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध इस कानून में करें कि जिस से लोग महसूस करें और इस तरह की भावना सारे देश में पैदा हो जाय कि जो शख्स भी मिलावट का जिम्मेदार समझा जायेगा उस को सख्त सजा होगी और वह किसी तरह से उस से बच नहीं सकेगा।

मैं यह देखता हूं जैसे कि मेरे कुछ और मित्रों ने भी फरमाया कि बड़े बड़े लोग जो बड़ी बड़ी मिलावटों के जिम्मेदार होते हैं और जो इस मिलावट से लाखों रुपये पैदा करते हैं, उन को कोई नहीं पकड़ पाता है। मैं नहीं कहता कि कभी नहीं पकड़ पाता, लेकिन प्रायः नहीं पकड़ पाता। पर वह भी किसी न किसी बिना पर निकल जाता है। छोटा मोटा आदमी दूध में पानी मिलाये हुए चला जा रहा है उस का चालान कर के इन्स्पेक्टर लोग अपनी एक लम्बी फेहरिस्त बना लेते हैं कि हम ने इतना काम कर लिया। इस तरह का तरीका जब तक जारी रहेगा, जब तक हमारे अफसरान जो इस के चार्ज में हैं इस पर अपना दिल नहीं लगायेंगे कि हम को मिलावट दूर करना है तब तक जैसा कि आज कल सरकार का काम चलता है वैसा ही होता रहेगा। उनका काम साधारण तरीके से चलता है। मुकदमा पकड़ा जाता है, एनालिस्ट के पास भेजा जाता है उस के बाद अदालत में भेजा जाता है। जैसे और मुकदमें चला करते हैं उसी तरह से इस में भी देर लगेगी। अगर इस तरह के मुकदमों को भी देर से चलाना है तो जैसे बहुत से कानून बने और वकीलों की अलमारियों में रक्खे हुए हैं वैसे ही इस कानून की किताबें रक्खी रह जायेंगी और कोई भी असर नहीं होगा। जो चीजें मिलावट से मिलती हैं वह मिलती रहेंगी क्योंकि आप ने देखा है कि इस तरह के मामलों में विशेष प्रबन्ध ही कारगर होते हैं। अगर प्रबन्ध में कमी करेंगे, सिर्फ इन्स्पेक्टर बना देंगे, एक कमेटी बना देंगे, एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बना देंगे तो एडवाइजरी कमेटी क्या एडवाइज करेगी ? वहां थोड़े से और आदमी सहायक हो जायेंगे तो भी अगर आप चाहें कि स्थिति में सुधार हो जाय, तो यह बात आसानी से होने वाली नहीं है। इस कार्य में इतना गोलमाल है कि इस की कोई दवा हो ही नहीं सकती। जैसा हमारे मित्र झुनझुनवाला साहब ने फरमाया कि हमारे सभापति जी न जाने कितने रोज से बनस्पति और डालडा को ले कर शोर मचाते रहे लेकिन कुछ हो नहीं पाया है। तरह तरह की बातें आती हैं, तरह तरह के कानून बनाने के प्रस्ताव आते हैं, लेकिन आप एक कदम भी आगे नहीं जा सके हैं। इसी तरह से यह कानून भी ठंडा हो जायेगा बावजूद इस के कि हम चाहते हैं और हमारी सरकार भी चाहती है कि कुछ काम हो। लेकिन महज चाहने से कुछ नहीं होगा। सख्ती से काम लेने से ही सफलता हो सकेगी। सारे हमारे लोग यह महसूस करेंगे कि जो जरा भी मिलावट करेगा या जो उस का साथ देगा, या जो उस की सहायता करेगा वह सजा पायेगा। तभी कुछ हो सकता है। जब आप कानून बनाने चले हैं तो यह सोचना कि सजा नहीं देंगे, प्रोपेगेन्डा से इस का प्रिवेन्शन करेंगे, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस में समरी ट्रायल होगा तभी हम कुछ कर सकेंगे।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करूंगा। जो हमारे इन्स्पेक्टरों का मुहकमा है, जहां जहां हमारे मुहकमे कायम हैं उन के इन्स्पेक्टरों की बाबत मैं आप से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। बड़ी बड़ी स्टेटों को तो आप जाने दीजिये, वहां तो सैकड़ों हजारों की तादाद में इन्स्पेक्टर होते हैं। लेकिन आप एक जिले में बैठ जाइये। किसी भी जिले में ऐसा मुहकमा नहीं है जहां ४, ८, १० या २० इन्स्पेक्टर न घूम रहे हों या जरा भी इफेक्टिव रहे हों। मैं नहीं जानता कि कहीं पर भी बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ हो, अगर आप महज इन्स्पेक्टर कायम कर के सोचते हों कि हम कारगर हो जायेंगे तो यह बहुत कठिन है। इन्स्पेक्टर जो आप के हैं वह ऐसे मामलों में आप पर एक और बला ला सकते हैं। मान लीजिये कि उन्होंने किसी का माल पकड़ लिया

और उस को एनालिसिस के लिये रोक रक्खा, अगर बाद में निकला कि इस में कोई खराबी नहीं है तो शायद आप को सैकड़ों रुपये मुआवजा के देने पड़ जायें। तो बहुत ज्यादा इन्स्पेक्टरों के हाथ में यह सब छोड़ देना और समझना कि हम बहुत कारगर हो जायेंगे, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि काफी जिम्मेदार अफसरान के हाथ में यह काम छोड़ा जाना चाहिये जो कुछ ट्रेन्ड हों, जो कुछ एक्सपर्ट आफिसर्स हों, जो जानते हों और देख सकते हों कि वाकई मिलावट है या नहीं। अगर इन्स्पेक्टर चेक करते हैं तो उन के ऊपर कोई अफसर होना चाहिये और बिना उस की मंजूरी के सारे माल को रोकने का अधिकार न हो। अगर ऐसा न होगा तो जो जल्दी सड़ने बिगड़ने वाला माल होता है उस के लिये बहुत मुआवजा सरकार को देना होगा। और इस तरह का मुआवजा उतने ही गुना देना पड़ेगा जितने कि हम इन्स्पेक्टर कायम करेंगे। इस लिये मैं आप से यह निवेदन करूंगा इस सम्बन्ध में कि यह जो इन्स्पेक्टरों का गिरोह बनाया जा रहा है यह बिल्कुल एफेक्टिव नहीं होगा। और मुहकमों के इन्स्पेक्टरों के बारे में भी हमारा तजुर्बा है कि वह एफेक्टिव नहीं हो रहे हैं। और इस मुहकमे में तो विशेष रूप से ज्यादा जिम्मेदार आफिसरान आपको रखने चाहिएं। सम्भव है कि इंस्पेक्टर का स्टैन्डर्ड आप ऐसा रखें जैसा कि हैल्थ आफिसर का होता है। अगर ऐसा न होगा तो जो जल्दी सड़ने बिगड़ने कारगर हो सकें लेकिन अगर आप मामूली इंस्पेक्टरों के स्टैन्डर्ड के आदमी रखना चाहते हैं तो यह कुछ भी कारगर नहीं होगा और यह बेकार जायगा। यह कानून सिर्फ अलमारी में धरा जायगा और इसका देश पर कोई असर नहीं होगा और हमको वही चीजें मिलती रहेंगी जो कि आजकल मिल रही हैं और दिन ब दिन बदतर होती जायंगी।

हमारे मित्र गुरुपादस्वामी ने कहा लेबोरेटरीज के बारे में कि लेबोरेटरी बनी यह बहुत इफैक्टिव चीज होगी लेबोरेटरी तो बारीक बात बतलायेगी लेकिन वह आपके प्रबन्ध को नहीं संभाल देगी। इसके अलावा हमको ज्यादा बारीकी में जाने की क्या जरूरत है। हम लोग इसको जानते हैं। कदम कदम पर मिलावट हो रही है। आप एक चीज भी शुद्ध पा जायं तो बतलाइये।

एक साहब ने बात कही डालडा की पूड़ी की और घी की पूड़ी की। डाक्टर रामसुभग सिंह ने कहा कि लोग सस्ती चीज चाहते हैं इसलिए उनको यह चीज मिलती है। अगर ऐसा है तो जो सस्ती चीज है वह अलग होनी चाहिए। जहां मिलावट हो वह साफ जाहिर होनी चाहिए। जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है और इसलिए जो मिलावट की चीज लेना चाहें उनको वह मिले। लेकिन जो खालिस चीज लेना चाहता है उसको तो खालिस चीज मिले। वह उसके लिए पैसा देना चाहता है। वह उसे बीमार को खिलाने के लिए चाहता है। उसके लिए भी वह खालिस चीज नहीं पाता है। उसे भी मिलावट की ही चीज लेनी पड़ती है। सबसे बड़ी मुश्किल तो यह है। इसमें इकानमी का सवाल नहीं है। आज तो हर चीज में मिलावट हो रही है। अब मिलावट का घी और डालडा का सवाल नहीं है। यह कीमत के फर्क और चीपनेस का सवाल नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस सवाल को कई पहलुओं से देखने की जरूरत है। इस पर गौर करके कानून बनाना चाहिए। मैं ने समरी ट्रायल के बारे में निवेदन किया है। लेकिन वह भी ज्यादा इफेक्टिव नहीं होगी अगर वह मशिनरी जो कि इस कानून को चलावेगी वह अच्छी नहीं होगी। इसके लिए अच्छे अफसरान रखे जायं और जैसा कि मेरे एक मित्र ने सुझाव दिया था उनके साथ ऐसे लोग भी एसोसियेटेड हों जो कि इसमें दिलचस्पी रखते हों। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि जो लोग इसमें दिलचस्पी लेते हैं उनका ताल्लुक इससे कर दिया जाय तो वह इंस्पेक्टरों की नाक में दम कर देंगे कि इस चीज को इफेक्टिव बनाओ। लेकिन ऐसे लोग भी बहुत कम मिलेंगे। लेकिन जहां ऐसे लोग मिलेंगे वहां यह चीज कारगर होगी। ऐसे लोगों के एसोसियेशन के बारे में इस समय तो मैं कोई सुझाव नहीं दे

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सकता । लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर ऐसे ऐसोसियेशन को इस मशिनरी के साथ मिलाया जाय तो सम्भव है कि कुछ फायदा हो । यह कानून इतने दिन लटका रहा । कानून बनाने वाले भी सोचते थे कि क्या बनायें । बनाने को तो कानून बना लें लेकिन उसका क्या असर होने वाला है, इसको बना के क्या करेंगे । इसको सोच के रह जाते हैं । मैं नहीं जानता कि हमारी सरकार इस पर क्या सोच रही है और किस तरह इसको इफेक्टिव बनायेगी । लेकिन मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर वह इसको इफेक्टिव बनाना चाहती है तो इसके लिए सबसे जरूरी यह है कि वह इसकी मशिनरी के काम करने वालों पर ध्यान दे, कौन लोग इसको चलाते हैं इस पर ध्यान दे ।

मेरा एक और निवेदन है । जो कानून हमारे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के मिलावट के सम्बन्ध में हैं उन पर वह अमल करने की ज्यादा कोशिश कर रही हैं । कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह विषय कानकरेंट लिस्ट में आ गया है । पहिले ही से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इसके लिए अपने यहां कानून बनाये हुए हैं । उन कानूनों को वह अपने अपने तरीके से चलाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं । इसमें यूनीफारमिटी हो या न हो इससे कोई खास असर नहीं पड़ता और जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया इस हमारे कानून से यूनीफारमिटी लाने की ही कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन और कोई कदम आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है । अब जो आप कानून बना रहे हैं मैं समझता हूं कि इसके बहुत से ऐसे पहलू हैं जिनसे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स सहमत नहीं हैं । वह अपने कानूनों को ज्यादा अच्छा समझती हैं । और अपने कानूनों पर अमल करना भी वह ज्यादा इफेक्टिव समझती हैं । इस वास्ते हो सकता कि जो आप कानून बना रहे हैं उस पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उतने इफेक्टिव तरीके से काम न करें जैसा कि वह अपने कानून पर कर रही हैं क्योंकि इसके बहुत से विषयों से वे सहमत नहीं हैं । इसलिए इस विषय पर भी विचार करना आवश्यक है । मैं ज्यादा समय न लेकर यही निवेदन करूंगा कि कानून बनाना तो एक चीज है लेकिन जो मुख्य चीज है वह उस पर अमल करने के लिए एक अच्छी मशिनरी कायम करना है ।

श्री टंडन (जिला इलाहाबाद---पश्चिम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार का ध्यान मिलावट के बड़े प्रश्न की ओर गया यह स्वागत करने की बात है । आज यह मानी हुई बात है कि जो वस्तुयें हमारे भोजन की हैं या औषधियों की हैं उनमें बहुत गहरी मिलावट हो रही है । कर्ब होने की आवश्यकता है । मुलायमियत से काम बहुत नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि इसमें बड़े गहरे गहरे मक्कार, जो अपने आर्थिक स्वार्थ के लिए दूसरों को कुछ भी हानि पहुंचा सकते हैं, लगे हुए हैं ।

मुझे बहुत ब्यौरे में जाना नहीं है । बहुत से भाइयों ने चर्चा की और लोग जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार से खाने पीने की वस्तुओं और औषधियों के मामले में आज जाल और फरेब हो रहा है । इसमें धनी लोग भी शामिल हैं । एक समय की बात है, शायद मेरे भाई श्री बनारसी प्रसाद झुनझुनवाला को याद हो, बहुत वर्ष हुए कलकत्ते में घी का काम करने वाले लोगों के घरों में बड़े सांपों की चर्बी पायी गयी थी । कलकत्ते के पास उड़ीसा है, उड़ीसा में बड़े बड़े अजगर होते हैं, उन अजगरों के चमड़े की जूतियां पहनी जाती हैं । इन अजगरों की चर्बी को इकट्ठा करके बहुत से व्यापारियों ने घी में मिलाया था और वे पकड़े गये । उनकी बिरादरी, मैं ने सुना, बहुत प्रतिष्ठित थी, वैश्य कुल के प्रतिष्ठित समाज के लोग इस काम में शामिल थे । मैं ने सुना कि उनके ऊपर बिरादरी का कुछ दण्ड हुआ । उधर तो रोकथाम हुई परन्तु आज दूसरे प्रकार की मिलावट करने की समस्या हमारे सामने है । आज घी में अजगर की चर्बी मिलाने की शायद बहुत जरूरत नहीं रह गयी इसलिये कि मिलावट के लिये दूसरी चीजें सामने आ गयी हैं । वनस्पति पदार्थ इनमें मुख्य हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस वनस्पति

पदार्थों को एक ठीक और उचित चीज मानी हैं। दूसरी तरफ श्री झुनझुनवाला संसद् के एक सदस्य जो डाक्टर हैं उनकी यह सम्मति रख रहे हैं कि वह हानिकारक हैं और उसके कारण बहुत से रोग उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं।

हमारी सरकार ने बड़े २ व्यापारियों के कथन को और उनके पक्ष में दिये हुए कुछ वैज्ञानिकों के कथन को मान लिया हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि दो, एक वैज्ञानिकों ने यह मान लिया हैं और यह कह दिया हैं कि इसके प्रयोग से कोई हानि नहीं हैं, इधर वह वैज्ञानिक हैं, उन्होंने चिकित्सा के काम में कभी कोई अनुभव भी नहीं किया हैं, यहां एक चिकित्सक का कथन आपके सामने हैं और मेरा अनुमान हैं कि यदि चिकित्सकों को अच्छी तरह से इस विषय में कहने दिया जाय तो आपको यह अनुभव होगा कि यह चीज ठीक नहीं हैं। परन्तु चिकित्सकों को छोड़ दीजिये, पैसे में इतना बल हैं कि वह चिकित्सकों की राय को पलट देता हैं और वैज्ञानिकों की राय को भी पलट देता हैं। मेरा तो यह सुझाव हैं कि हमारी मंत्रिणी जी ये जो व्यापारी लोग हैं, पैसा पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं, इनके नैतिक स्तर का पुराना अनुभव करके इस प्रश्न को देखें और समझें कि आखिर इस व्यापार में उसी बिरादरी के लोग लगे हैं जो घी में अजगर की चर्बी मिला सकती थी। बिरादरी से मेरा मतलब पैसा पैदा करने वाली बिरादरी से हैं, वह बिरादरी जो पैसा पैदा करने में नैतिकता को कोई जगह नहीं देती। यह बिरादरी सभी जगह हैं, येनकेन प्रकारेण किसी भांति पैसा आ जाय यही उनका ध्येय रहता हैं। यही बिरादरी आज इस प्रकार की वनस्पति मिलों को चला रही हैं। वनस्पति बनाने अथवा घी के साथ वनस्पति मिलाने में उसको क्या बड़ा पाप दिखाई देगा ? दस, बीस हजार रुपया देकर इसकी राय ले लेना या उसकी राय ले लेना यह कोई कठिन बात इस समय नहीं हैं।

मैं मंत्रिणी जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो आप देश में मिलावट को रोकना चाहती हैं, आपकी इस मनोवृत्ति का स्वागत हैं, परन्तु आप ऐसा करने के लिये साहस भी तो दिखायें। वह शक्ति अगर आप में हो तो इसे बंद कीजिये, आपकी गवर्नमेंट के लिये यह तो बहुत छोटी चीज हैं। आपने कानून बनाया, परन्तु अगर आप में साहस हो तो आप इस मिलावट की वस्तु के बनने को रोकिये। मैं उसके लिये आपको गहरी बधाई दूंगा। क्या इसके लिये कुछ और जानकारी की आवश्यकता हैं कि मिलावट चारों ओर हो रही हैं और वनस्पति पदार्थ घी में मिलाया जा रहा हैं। अच्छा घी मिलना ही आज एक समस्या बन गयी हैं। असली घी जनता को सुलभ करने के लिये यह प्रश्न आज से नहीं करीब पन्द्रह वर्ष से सरकार के सामने रहा हैं कि कोई ऐसा रंग निकाला जाय जो वनस्पति में मिलाया जाय ताकि दोनों में भेद हो सके.....

Mr. Chairman: For the past 29 years.

श्री टंडन : जी, केन्द्रीय शासन सम्बन्धी मेरा अनुभव कम हैं, आपका अनुभव पुराना हैं। आपका कथन ठीक हैं कि यह प्रश्न इतने वर्षों से सरकार के सामने पेश हैं। इधर थोड़ा सा जो मेरा अनुभव हुआ उसमें मैं ने देखा कि इस प्रश्न के ऊपर सरकार टालमटोल करती हैं।

सन् १९५१ में इस प्रश्न को मैं ने उठाया। कांग्रेस की कार्यसमिति के भीतर मैं ने यह प्रश्न उठाया और तब मुझ को यह आश्वासन दिलाया गया कि बहुत शीघ्र इसके लिये यह प्रबन्ध हो जायगा कि वनस्पति में मिलाने के लिये कोई रंग निकल आये और बहुत शीघ्रता के साथ यह चीज सामने आ जायगी। प्रश्न टल गया, इस विषय के जो मंत्री थे, वे बुलाये गये और उनसे बातचीत हुई और उन्होंने भी कहा कि बहुत शीघ्रता से यह चीज की जायगी। कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने अपना इस विषय में उस समय जो मत प्रकट किया था वह कार्य समिति की सन् ५१ की कार्यवाहियों में रक्खा हुआ हैं। कार्यसमिति के बाद फिर यह विषय आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी में उठाया गया। इस भवन के मेरे कांग्रेस सहयोगीगण ध्यान दें कि यह विषय आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के

[श्री टंडन जी]

सामने जब गया तब उसने अपनी राय दी कि बहुत शीघ्र वनस्पति में रंग मिलना चाहिये जिससे कि घी में मिलावट न हो सके परन्तु यदि यह बहुत जल्दी नहीं हो सकता तो उन्होंने इस बात पर बहुत बल दिया कि वनस्पति पदार्थ का बनाना बंद किया जाय। इस के ऊपर आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ने बल दिया कि जो पदार्थ वनस्पति घी कहलाता है या जिस को अंगरेजी में वैजिटेबल प्रोडक्ट कहते हैं उस का बनना बन्द किया जाय। मुझे याद है, कांग्रेस के भीतर जो मंत्री थे, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री तथा दूसरे मंत्रिगण ने उस समय इस का विरोध किया था। परन्तु आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के सदस्यों ने उस को स्वीकार किया और अधिक मत से उस को पास किया। यह आप लोगों को याद होगा। हम लोगों ने समझा था कि जब आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ने, जो कि मुख्य अधिकारिणी है कांग्रेस नीति की, एक बात तय की है तो अब तो यह गवर्नमेन्ट मानेगी ही। यह सन् १९५१ की बात है। आज सन् १९५४ है। लगभग तीन वर्ष हो गये, न तो वह रंग ही आज तक आया है और न उन व्यापारियों के माथे पर इस सन्देह में कि शायद वनस्पति बन्द होगा कोई शिकन आई है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह (हजारीबाग—पश्चिम): और न आयेगी।

श्री टंडन : कहीं कोई चर्चा इस पदार्थ के बन्द करने की नहीं है।

श्री बंश लाल शर्मा (सीकर) : शिकन मिनिस्टरों के चेहरे पर आ गई है।

श्री टंडन : हमारे यहां बराबर विज्ञान की शालायें खुलती चली जा रही हैं, वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिये। हमारे देश में रसायनिक प्रयोग बहुत हुए हैं और बराबर बढ़ रहे हैं, गहरे विषयों पर। परन्तु आश्चर्य होता है कि इस छोटी सी बात के लिये कि कोई रंग मिल सके कोई प्रयोग सफल नहीं हुआ। कलकत्ते में हमारे गांधी जी के भक्तों में से एक हैं, उन्होंने एक रंग सामने रक्खा भी और स्पष्ट जान पड़ता था कि वह कुछ काम करेगा। सम्भव है कि उस में कुछ त्रुटि रही हो, परन्तु वह सरकार के देखने की बात थी। फिर भी उस रंग को गवर्नमेन्ट ने नहीं चलाया। उन साहब ने.....

सभापति महोदय : श्री सतीश चन्द्र दास।

श्री टंडन : श्री सतीश बाबू ने तो रंग सामने रक्खा। लेकिन जहां तक मुझे मालूम है गवर्नमेन्ट ने, यह कह कर कि यह ठहरता नहीं है, उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया। यदि आप के पास कोई अच्छी वस्तु नहीं क्योंकि चारों ओर जो आप के इतने वैज्ञानिक हैं वह कोई रंग नहीं निकाल सके तो आप कम से कम इस का प्रयोग तो कर के देखते ताकि सब की समझ में आता कि आप में सचाई है। नहीं तो ऐसा मालूम होता है, मेरे हृदय पर यह भावना है, कि यह बात टाली जाती है और उस के बारे में आप में सत्य पक्ष की भावना नहीं है यह भावना नहीं है कि हम इस मिलावट के क्रम को बन्द करें।

श्री गिडवानी (थाना) : सत्य भावना न होने का कारण ?

श्री टंडन : उस में मुझे जाना नहीं है। कारण सम्भवतः यह है, मंत्रियों के दिल में एक बात धंसी हुई है कि यह चीज शुद्ध है, इस से कुछ हानि होने वाली नहीं है। मैं इस भावना को स्वीकार नहीं करूंगा जिस की ओर माननीय सदस्य का शायद संकेत है कि उस में कोई बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्टों का पैसा काम कर रहा है।

श्री जी० जी० पंशपांडे (गुना) : वह भी हो सकता है।

श्री टंडन : प्रभाव तो काम कर सकता है परन्तु यह मेरी भावना है कि उन के मन में ऐसा विश्वास है कि इससे हानि नहीं है और इस लिये उन्होंने इस को महत्व नहीं दिया है। मैं इस को अनुचित मानता हूं। यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। इसके लिये थोड़े साहस की

आवश्यकता है । मैं जानता हूं कि बड़े बड़े व्यापारी लोग इस काम के विरोध में हैं कि उन के व्यापार में कुछ भी रोक थाम हो । इस व्यापार से स्वास्थ्य पर क्या असर पड़ता है वह उन के लिये गौण बात है । उन के लिये पैसा मुख्य है, स्वास्थ्य गौण है । मंत्रिणी जी के लिये तो स्वास्थ्य मुख्य होना चाहिये, पैसा गौण होना चाहिये । देश का स्वास्थ्य संभले इस के लिये मेरा निवेदन यह है कि कांग्रेस वालों को अपने आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के रेजोल्यूशन पर बल देना चाहिये । मुझ को मालूम है, मैं ने सुना था, कि कुछ मंत्रियों ने इस प्रकार की बात कही थी कि यह रेजोल्यूशन तो पास हो गया परन्तु हमारे चलाये चलेगा नहीं । वर्किंग कमेटी और आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी का मत साधारण रीति से ले लिया जाता है सरकारी नीतियों को चलाने के लिये, उस का सहयोग पाने के लिये । लेकिन जहां पर बहुमत एक काम के पक्ष में है और आप चाहते हैं कि दूसरा काम किया जाय, वहां पर आप ने उस बहुमत को धरका दिया ।

मुझ को अधिक नहीं कहना है । केवल इतना निवेदन करना है कि यह अधिनियम या कानून जो बन रहा है, यह कुछ ही दूर जा सकता है । लेकिन अगर यह मालूम हो बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों को, जो कि उत्पत्ति करने वाले हैं, मिल मालिक हैं, कि गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया किसी ऐसी वस्तु को सहन नहीं करेगी जो कि स्वास्थ्य के विरुद्ध है तब मिलावट के अपराध में रोक थाम हो सकेगी । यह चीज ऐसी है कि इसके प्रमाण के लिये किसी एनालिसिस की जरूरत नहीं है । स्पष्ट बात है कि यह फैला हुआ अपराध है, इस को रोकने के जो साधारण उपाय हैं उन को आप न करें तो आप के इस कानून की मनशा पर सन्देह होता है । इस कानून को पास कर के क्या आप केवल दिखाना चाहते हैं कि हां हम ने खाद्य मिलावट को रोकने के लिये कानून बना दिया । एक विष सामने है, यह बहुत बड़ा और व्यापक विष है । इस को रोकिये । अगर आप समझते हैं कि यह आप की शक्ति के बाहर है कि आप इस के लिये रंग निकाल सकें तो आप इस का बनना बन्द कर दीजिये । गरीबों के लिये शुद्ध तेल का खाना अच्छा है । केवल गरीब अमीर की बात नहीं है । शुद्ध तेल से सस्ता या अधिक पोषक वनस्पति नहीं है । तिल्ली का तेल हो, या ससों का तेल या मूंगफली का तेल हो । जो शुद्ध पदार्थ हैं, जो जमाया हुआ नहीं है, जिस में हाइड्रोजिनेशन नहीं हुआ है, जिस में निकल का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है खाने के लिये वह अधिक ठीक है, उसे चलाइए । लेकिन जिस प्रकार से निकल या दूसरी चीजों का प्रयोग कर के हाइड्रोजिनेशन होता है और वह जमी हुई वस्तु घी के नाम पर चलती है वह स्पष्ट छल है । आप यह कह सकते हैं और हो सकता है कि कहा जाय कि तेल में महक है । महक तो हटाई जा सकती है । आप महक हटा कर के तेल बेचें, लेकिन उस को जमाने का जो कार्य है उस में विष उत्पन्न होता है, इस को आप न होने दें । इतना करना कोई कठिन बात नहीं है । कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि इस वनस्पति में घी की शक्ल आती है तो इस में क्या हर्ज है ? यह घी की शक्ल देना भी तो एक छल है । इस कपट जाल को आप रोकें । और इस प्रकार से देश का नैतिक उत्थान कर के देश के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करें ।

Shri Lokenath Mishra (Puri): I wholeheartedly support this measure because I feel that this is one of the most useful socio-economic measures that this Parliament has yet to discuss, but it is regrettable that the House does not take this measure as seriously as it ought to (*Some Hon. Members*: How?).

We know that adulteration is prevalent everywhere and in all sorts of food, and there is nowhere to be found a single item of food that can be taken as pure. As such, national health is going worse, and a government that is supposed to be at the head of welfare state has not yet taken pains to remedy this all-pervading evil. This is a measure that is supposed now to remedy that all-pervading evil, but I

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am sure that, as it is framed, it does not meet the needs of the time. I am afraid I have to implore the hon. Minister to see that this does not at least prove to be a measure that is much ado about nothing. I beg to say that, as the hon. Members have said, anyone who reads this Bill and looks at the administration side of this Department—I do not say the Food Department but the administration concerned with prevention of adulteration—will find that there is a lack of seriousness and earnestness about it. That would be found from the Bill itself. I would refer to clauses 12 and 20 of this Bill. Clause 20 says that any purchaser can send any food for public analysis, at his own cost. But, at the same time, clause 20 says that he has no right to prosecute the offender for the offence. I do not really understand why private purchaser should take the trouble of sending this adulterated food for analysis, and even when it is found to be bad, he will have no right to prosecute the offender. It may be that allowing any private person to prosecute a man for such an offence may lead to miscarriage of justice. But I do not think so. This Bill presupposes that the Government is equal to the task, can take every effective step, through its own machinery, to curb this evil. But the way the machinery has been framed does not breathe that amount of sincerity and earnestness which is required for eradication of this evil. The Bill says there will be a national laboratory for food. This is a very highsounding word. But what actually is food for the common man? It is rice or wheat, a little oil or ghee and vegetables. Vegetables fortunately cannot be adulterated. Rice cannot be adulterated. Wheat cannot easily be adulterated.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Shri Lokenath Mishra: It cannot be adulterated in the sense that only very little can be adulterated. But the two most important items—that is oil and milk and milk-products are the items of food for the common man which are easilly adulterated. As many hon. friends have said, and as Mr. Tandon has very emphatically said, where is the earnestness of the Government? All through these times, during the scientific age, they have not been able to give even colour to this *vanaspati*. That is a source of adulteration. Does it not prove that the Government has either not made up its mind about the good side or bad of this *vanaspati* or, having known them, they have not the courage or the earnestness or the capacity to deliver this amount of good to the country? I was surprised that in my own constituency, in the Puri College, some people had gone as agents of this *vanaspati* to prove to the students that *vanaspati* is an ideal food. I wonder how, in the year 1954 votaries or advocates of *vanaspati* could go round colleges preaching to students that *vanaspati* is an ideal food. If this could not be banned, if to that extent the Government have not made up their minds, we cannot easily bring ourselves to believe that Government is serious about it. I therefore humbly suggest to the hon. Minister that most immediate steps should be taken either to put *vanaspati* entirely out of the market or to colour it in such a manner that it cannot be mixed up with anything else without being detected.

Then again, apart from the machinery of Government, apart from the Government laboratories, every private individual ought to have the right to prosecute any person who has offended against this measure. What is the harm if I go to a market and purchase a thing which is suspected to be adulterated and I send it to the laboratory for analysis and I get the report that it was bad? What is the harm in giving me the right to prosecute that man? Who can prosecute, as it is only the Government or any local authority can do it. But we know what a local authority is. A local authority means a Food Inspector getting about Rs. 100—a little

more or a little less. We know what they do. They simply go and catch hold of the small fries. If they are able to extract some money from them, they leave them; if they do not get any money they prosecute them. How does the poor man know that adulteration of foodstuffs is a bad thing? Therefore as soon as this measure is passed, there should be a nation-wide campaign, a much more ruthless, a much more vigorous, a much more powerful campaign than the General Election campaign, to make the people understand that adulteration of food is a crime, it is a crime more serious than the murder of a man. (*An hon. Member*: Than even adultery). I would, therefore, say that soon after this measure is passed, Government should not only set up the machinery to implement it, but should carry on a regular campaign, an organised campaign with the help of officials and non-officials, with the help of local self-governing bodies and with the help of patriotic *lok sevakas* and thereby in a month or two root out all those persons who are responsible for this. I can say they are not many. I was just now speaking of oil and *ghee*. These are manufactured wholesale by big mill owners. They are few. They could be easily caught, provided we have got the sincerity to catch them. There should be a nation-wide campaign. We should impress upon the people that these people are murderers: they are the enemies of the country. If this fact is known and everybody feels that such persons should be hated and should be punished, we can easily change the atmosphere and make the task of Government in enforcing this measure easier. By sheer officialdom, by sheer legislation, we cannot remove an evil which is rampant everywhere.

I beg of the Health Minister to ponder for a moment. Can she point out a single item of food in a single locality which she can honestly say is fit for human consumption? Even in the heart of Delhi you cannot be sure whether the *ghee* you purchase is pure, or the oil you purchase is pure. If that is the state of affairs in the capital of the country, where the Health Minister is present, where all the Ministers live, where all the big people live, the condition in the villages could as well be imagined. Therefore, this most important socio-economic measure should be handled with the utmost care and utmost earnestness legislation by itself will not serve the purpose we have in view.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Health Minister to explain to me why a prosecution to be launched under this Act should have the sanction of the Local Government. I do not understand it. If I feel offended, if I am injured by taking or purchasing adulterated food, have I not got the right to prosecute the man? It is only because Government wants to have all the power, that they do not want to part with it. And having taken all the power they are not capable of exercising it. I as a private individual am not given any power, because to that extent the power of the Government is curbed. If this measure is to succeed, every private individual must have the right to prosecute an offender and only when such power is given will necessary tempo be created in the country.

Then again the machinery envisaged in this Bill is a very cumbrous one. The sample will first go to the analyst, then it will come back in the process of trial of such cases there will be long delays. There are many loopholes for offenders to escape. I submit that the machinery for trial should be such swift and speedy and for that all technical rules of evidence must be done away with, because this is a national emergency measure. If to that extent even the measure becomes undemocratic, we would rather accept it than have a democratic measure which would allow traitors to the people to escape with the help of clever lawyers. I humbly submit these things to the hon. Minister. I know her earnestness I know that

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she wants to stand or fall by this. Food is the concern of all the parties; it is a thing which concerns everybody. It is much more important than the Special Marriages Act because we must have food before we marry. Therefore, I am glad that this measure has been brought but merely putting it in the statute-book will be of no avail; it will be much ado about nothing. Therefore, I say that there must be a nation-wide organisation. There must be seriousness in the Government machinery. We should see that in the course of one year, this evil of adulteration is entirely rooted out and then will be the time to congratulate the hon. Health Minister because by this simple Act she will add to the health of the nation by about fifty per cent. When this is done—it should be done early—there will be much improvement. You have to tackle only three or four items of food because we do not care for imported food from the big factories. These individual items of food are very few. Ours is a poor country and we do not require more items of food. If we can handle the matter in the right manner with reference to these two or three points, I am sure it will be a great success and hon. Minister will earn the gratitude of the nation—a nation that is starving and under-nourished not only for want of food but for want of good food. We know that good food is always simple. It is useless to hope for bigger things if this sovereign Government is unable to tackle these few items. I, therefore, support this Bill with these remarks and again earnestly request the hon. Minister to rise equal to the occasion and to organise both officially and non-officially a nation-wide campaign to root out this evil in as short a time as possible. That time is a year and we should have a report within a year on how far she has succeeded in rooting out this evil, how many offenders she has brought to book and what has been the overall effect of this legislation.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Dabhi.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Is there some way of catching the Chair's eye.

Mr. Chairman: Through the atmosphere.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira—North): I rise to support the motion moved by the hon. Health Minister. It would be admitted on all hands that food adulteration, especially adulteration in ghee and oil, is going on and adulteration of milk is also going on, on a large scale in the country and there is no sign of decrease in spite of the existence of several anti-food adulteration Acts in the various States. There would also be no difference of opinion that adulteration of food is a very serious anti-social act and should be suppressed with a heavy hand. I will give you only a few instances to show the extent to which food adulteration is going on in the country.....

Mr. Chairman: May I just request the hon. Member not to refer to all these matters which were referred to when the Bill was sent to the Select Committee? I am referring to these examples which the hon. Member is giving. There are many hon. Members who are anxious to speak. There is a long list. I will request him to come to the point and be brief.

Shri Dabhi: I was not repeating.....

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): Is that list before you? You have just said that there is a long list.

Mr. Chairman: Long list does not mean a printed list. It is just my own, made by me. I know that many hon. Members are anxious to speak; they have sent chits to me. There is no other list.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know if you are already maintaining a written list?

Mr. Chairman: I have already stated that there is no other list. The list is the one prepared by me in consequence of the chits that have been received by me and also by my observing that so many hon. Members are standing. There is no other list; it is only a mental list.

12 NOON.

Shri S. S. More: For the sake of convenience we might send chits, but I take it that sending in chits is not a condition precedent to catching your eye.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member fully knows that it is not.

Shri S. S. More: I am only repeating it.

Mr. Chairman: He knows it fully. The sending of chits is no guarantee of being called, and others who do not send chits will not be ignored.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): May I know whether this discussion will go on tomorrow also or whether it will be finished today?

Mr. Chairman: It is going on now. I for one cannot say whether it will go on tomorrow.

Shri Dabhi: I will give you only one or two important and salient instances to show to what extent food adulteration is going on in this country. I shall quote one instance of adulteration of milk. I shall read a few sentences from a note under the caption "Problem of Food Adulteration—No marked drop in offences" written by the Staff Correspondent of the *Hindustan Times* and published in its issue of 25th April, 1954:

> "The problem of food adulteration has been causing some concern to the Health Department of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.
>
> According to a spokesman, nearly 50 per cent. of the food (especially milk and butter) sold by hawkers is adulterated.
>
> The sanitary inspectors of the N.D.M.C. have often to chase milkmen on the roads before they can be persuaded to get the milk examined. But milkmen have become more careful now. They adulterate the milk not at the dairy before taking it out but often mix water from the customers' own taps!"

This is the way in which adulteration is going on.

Then I would give another instance of how oil is adulterated. What havoc is being created by adulteration in other articles of food will be clear if I read a few lines, again from the *Hindustan Times* dated 30th August, 1953. It is a P.T.I. report from Ahmedabad, dated 29th August:

> "That argemone oil was the primary cause of epidemic dropsy which had affected about 1,000 people and caused six deaths in Nadiad was announced by the Department of Post-graduate Studies and Research, V.S. Hospital of Ahmedabad (already reported in part)."

I come from that very town, Naidiad, and I myself know that several people died afterwards due to the adulteration of this oil.

I shall give yet another instance. People think that all other things are being adulterated but *vanaspati* about which several things have been said by our revered Shri Tandon, is thought to be never adulterated. Even he might be thinking like that. Therefore I would cite only one instance to show that not only other things but *vanaspati* also is adulterated.

"*Vanaspati* also Adulterated" is the heading of a note from the *Harijan* of 19th August, 1950. I shall read a few lines from it:

> "The *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta, in its issue of July 27, 1950, refers to a 'criminal case recently disposed of in Calcutta in which a dealer in *vanaspati*

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was convicted for selling adulterated stuff'. Commenting upon this, it says,

> 'It appears that the adulteration in the particular form that figured in the Calcutta case was done in the factory itself according to a design in the formulation of which some scientist's brain must have made its proper contribution'."

So, you will see that in this Act of adulteration the scientist's brain is being employed. Revered Tandonji has been convinced by this very report. Under these circumstances, I do welcome especially certain amendments made by the Select Committee relating to the punishment being made heavier and more deterrent. Now, I would only make a few suggestions with a view to improving the Bill. You will see that in clause 2(ix) it is stated that an article of food shall be deemed to be misbranded. I welcome this clause because under certain names people are being cheated and one of the names employed is *'vanaspati ghee'* making it appear that it is real *ghee*. Therefore, my suggestion is that it must be made clear that *vanaspati* is a hydrogenated oil. It is given the patriotic name *'Ghee'*. Because it is a counterfiet *ghee*, this must be made clear. I have given an amendment and I shall speak tomorrow on that point when I come to my amendment.

Then again, Sir, there is another section 2(ix) (e) which states that if false claims are made for it upon the label or otherwise especially with regard to such statements as 'that it works miracles and all these things', then the people are being cheated. So my suggestion which I have embodied in my amendment is that when a manufacturer or any seller of this article or food makes any claim that it is a wholesome, it will do miracle, the burden of it must lie upon them in the matter of the sustenance of the qualities which have been claimed by them.

Then, Sir, I come now to clause 16. You will see from the amendments that have been made by the Select Committee that the amendments make the penalty provided in clause 16 very deterrent; but then, with regard to that clause also I have suggested certain amendments. I should refer to one point with regard to this clause 16 and the amendment suggested by me. You will see from the amendments made by the Select Committee and if you compare those amendments with the provisions in the original Bill that the intention of the Select Committee is that after the first offence is committed not only the culprit is visited with punishment of fine or imprisonment but he should be punished with both fine and imprisonment. You will see that the wording under section (g) in clause 16 is that for such and such a thing he shall be punishable. Now I want that instead of the word 'punishable', the word must be 'punished' and for this I would refer to the hon. Health Minister to one reported case of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Chairman: You request the hon. Minister to make these amendments.

Shri Dabhi: I am only referring to these now. I would refer however here to AIR 1949 Bombay 41, a full bench decision. There, she will find that if it is not changed into 'punished', there would be option for the magistrate not to award both fine and imprisonment as punishment. I do not want to take up the time of the House; I shall speak on this in detail when I come to my amendment.

I would like to have clarification on one or two points. In clause 9, there is the question of the appointment of the Food Inspectors. It is stated there that these food inspectors will have the qualifications prescribed. You know Sir, that the success of this

Bill depends practically upon the competence, impartiality and integrity of the Food Inspectors. So, my suggestion to the Government is that they must indicate what the qualifications of these Food Inspectors will be. Unless the qualifications and the salaries are high, they would be tempted to take bribes. We know that although the Food Adulteration Act is in force in several States, because of the incompetence and non-integrity of these food inspectors, it has not become a success, as it ought to have been. Government will be well advised to do this and I request the hon. Health Minister to say here what the qualifications of these inspectors will be.

There is another point of clarification with regard to clause 12. There is a proviso here which says:

> "Provided that such purchaser shall inform the vendor at the time of purchase of his intention to have such article so analysed:"

It is stated that the purchaser will have to inform the vendor at the time of the purchase. If anybody tells the vendor that he is buying an article for getting it analysed, because he has a suspicion, he will never sell the article to him. I do not know what the intention is. He can send the article to the analyst and if there is adulteration, the vendor could be prosecuted. If that is the intention,—I think it is—the phraseology here may be changed.

Mr. Chairman: There is no provision in the Act to that effect.

Shri Dabhi: Afterwards, if it is found that there is adulteration, Government can also proceed. The man himself may not proceed; but the Government is bound to take action against the man.

I am also of the opinion that even after the passing of this Act, one cannot hope that the food adulteration which is going on on such a large scale will be obliterated or rooted out. But, at the same time, I am sure that if the Government takes serious steps to see that this Act is properly administered by competent authorities, it will go a long way at least in decreasing to a large extent the adulteration that is going on at present.

Mr. Chairman: Sardar Gurmukh Singh.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): The Chair has not been looking, has not been pleased to look, to the extreme right for a long time.

Mr. Chairman: I have been looking this side also but did not find the hon. Member in his seat for a long time.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am so sorry.

گیانی جی- ایس- مسافر (امرتسر): سبھاپتی جی ! اس میں شک نہیں کہ یہ جو بل اس وقت ھاؤس کے سامنے زیربحث ھے یہ ایک بڑا اھم بل ھے - اس پر ھمارے دیش کی بنیادی ترقی بہت حد تک منحصر ھے - میں پرسوں ھی بعض یوروپ اور ایشیا کے ملکوں کو دیکھ کر واپس آیا ھوں -

Mr. Chairman: Louder please.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): Has the hon. Member lost his voice in Europe?

گیانی جی - ایس - مسافر : تو یہ ایک قدرتی بات تھی کہ جب میں واپس آیا اور دوست ملے تو انہوں نے پوچھا کہ بھائی تم نے کیا فرق دیکھا - اس کے متعلق میں ایک بات ضرور کہہ دینا چاھتا ھوں کہ پارلیامنٹ کے ممبران نے اور محترمہ منسٹر صاحبہ نے مجھ سے زیادہ ملک دیکھے ھیں - میرا تو یہ

[گیانی جی- ایس- صـافر]

پوچھتے وقت بڑی احتیاط سے کام لیتے تھے کہ کہیں ایسا ہی جواب نہ ملے- پھر جہاں جہاں ہم یوروپ میں گئے ہم دیکھتے رہے مگر پوچھنے کی ہمت نہیں کی کیونکہ ہمارے دماغ میں یہ ایڈلٹریشن کی بات زیادہ تھی - اس بات کو ہم اپنے یہاں روز روز سنتے ہیں - ایسے ایسے فوڈ ایڈلٹریشن کے معاملے ہم نے دیکھے اور سنے ہیں جن یہاں ذکر کرنے میں ہمیں شرم آتی ہے کیونکہ یہاں کہی ہوئی بات دور تک چلی جاتی ہے - دودھ میں ایسی ایسی چیزوں کی ملاوٹ ہوتی ہے کہ جن کا یہاں ذکر کرنا بھی ٹھیک نہیں - ویسے گندا پانی اور جوہڑ کا پانی تو ہمنے دودھ والوں کو ملاتے دیکھا ہے - ہمارے یہاں ایک پرسدھ کہاوت ہے کہ کسی مالک نے اپنے نوکر کو آدھ سیر دودھ لانے کو بھیجا - نوکر نے آدھا دودھ بیچکر اس میں آدھا جوہڑ کا پانی ملا دیا تو اس میں کہیں سے ایک مینڈھکی بھی آ گئی - جب مالک نے پوچھا کہ یہ مینڈھکی کہاں سے آ گئی تو اس نے کہا کہ آدھ سیر دودھ میں کیا ہاتھی آ جاتا - کوئی بھی کہاوت جو بنتی ہے وہ کسی بنیاد پر بنتی ہے - تو میں اس کہاوت کو چھوڑتا ہوں - میرے ایک دوست نے بتایا کہ ایک خاندان کا بزرگ بےروزگاری سے تنگ آ کر بازار سے سلکھیا خرید پہلا موقع تھا - انہوں نے تو دوسرے ملکوں کے کئی دورے کئے ہیں - یقیناً وہ ان باتوں کے متعلق مجھسے زیادہ جانتی ہونگی - صرف ایک بات میرے سامنے تھی کہ اگر دو تین باتیں ہمارے دیش میں جلدی سے ہو جائیں تو جو ہمارے نیچرل رسورسیز ہیں - جو ہمارے ذرایع ہیں جو ہمارے دیش کی حالت ہے - ان کو دیکھتے ہوئے ہمارے دیش کسی سے پیچھے نہیں ہے - بیشک کئی دوست پرچوتسز کے ساتھ جاتے ہیں - ان چیزوں کو دیکھتے ہ ں اور جلدی ہی اپنی رائے بھی بنا لیتے ہیں کہ ہم میں یہ کمزوری ہے - اور آپ تو بڑی دور تک پہونچے ہوئے ہیں - کئی باتوں میں آپ ٹھیک بھی ہے - مثلاً ابھی جو مسئلہ ہمارے زیرغور ہے - میں نے سویڈن میں اسٹاکہالم میں ایک بھائی سے پوچھا کہ یہ چیزوں کی ملاوٹ کے متعلق آپکے دیش کی حالت کیا ہے اور ملاوٹ کرنے والے کو کیا سزا ہے - تو مجھے شرمندہ ہونا پڑا - اس نے کہا کہ آپ اس بات کے متعلق مجھسے پوچھ رہے ہیں جو ہمارے دیش میں ہے ہی نہیں - اس لئے اس کی سزا کے متعلق میں آپ کو کچھ نہیں بتا سکتا - تو اس کے بعد ہم تھوڑے سے ہوشیار ہو گئے - اور پھر کوئی بات

لیا - یہ صحیح بات ہے کہ وہ سنکھیا کھا کر اپنے پریوار کا خاتمہ کر دینا چاہتا تھا - تو کہتے ہیں کہ جب گھر جا کر رات کو ان سب نے سنکھیا کھا لیا اور بچوں کو بھی کھلا دیا کہ ختم ہو جائیں - تو انتظار کرتے رہے کہ اب مرتے ہیں - اب مرتے ہیں - مگر صبح تک زندہ ہی رہے - یعنی سنکھیا بھی ملاوٹ والا تھا - اس لئے اس سے ان کی موت واقع نہیں ہوئی - یعنی ملاوٹ میں ہم اتنے بڑھ گئے ہیں کہ سنکھیا بھی ہمیں ملاوٹ کا ہی ملتا ہے - تو میں نے دوسرے ملک کی مثال دی تھی کہ اس معاملے میں ہم میں اور ان میں کتنا فرق ہے -

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—पश्चिम) : यूरोप में पालिटिक्स में मिलावट है ।

گیانی جی - ایس - مسافر : پالٹکس کی ملاوٹ تو پالٹکس سے دور ہو سکتی ہے - لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ کھانے کی چیزوں میں ملاوٹ تو ہمارے دیش میں سب سے زیادہ سزا کے قابل ہے - قتل کے جرم میں سب سے بڑی پھانسی یعنی موت کی سزا ہوتی ہے - اور کسی جرم میں اتنی سزا نہیں ہے جتنی قتل کے جرم میں ہے - مگر جو فوڈ میں ملاوٹ کرتے ہیں یہ قتل سے کم نہیں ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کسی کو ایک روز مار دینا یا قتل کر دینا اس سے اچھا ہے کہ روز روز بری خوراک دیکر اس کی صحت خراب کرکے اسے مرنے کی حد تک لے جانا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ قتل سے زیادہ بڑا جرم ہے - اس واسطے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بل جو ایک قانون کی شکل لے رہا ہے - اس پر جلدی سے اس ڈھنگ سے عمل کیا جائے کہ یہ بیماری ہمارے دیش سے دور ہو جائے -

پنجاب گورنمنٹ نے اس بات کا تجربہ کیا ہے - وہاں انہوں نے اس کو دور کرنے کے لئے سمری ترائل کئے ہیں - تو وہ کچھ افیکٹو بھی ہوئے ہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کو اس طرح کا کوئی اسپیڈی ایکشن لینا چاہئے جس سے بہت جلد اس طرح کے جرم کم ہوں - میں نے پنجاب میں یہ بھی دیکھا ہے اور دوسری جگہ بھی دیکھا ہے کہ جو انسپکٹر چیک کرنے کے لئے جاتے ہیں - وہ اس ڈھنگ سے چیک کرتے ہیں کہ ملاوٹ کرنے والوں کو اس سے اینکریجمنٹ ہی ملتا ہے - انہیں کوئی ڈر نہیں لگتا - ان کا مائنڈ اس طرف اور چلتا ہے - یہ انسپکٹر لو پیڈ ہوتے ہیں - اس لئے یہ اس کا اچھا علاج نہیں ہے -

دوسری بات وہ جو کہ ٹنڈن جی نے کہی تھی - پنجاب میں

[گیانی جی- ایس- مسافر]

باتیں ایسی بگڑ جاتی ہیں- جیسے کبھی کبھی کسی پھوڑے کا اپریشن کرکے جسم سے اس کا نکالنا ضروری ہو جاتا ہے اور ڈاکٹر کو بڑا تیز نشتر لگانا پڑتا ہے تا کہ سارے جسم میں زہر اور بیماری نہ پھیلے اور اس وجہ سے اس کو کاٹنا ہی پڑتا ہے اسی طرح سے یہ ملاوٹ کرنے کی بیماری ہمارے دیش میں گھر کر گئی ہے کہ جس کو اب سختی اور زور سے نکالنا بہت ضروری ہے - ایک صاحب نے تھوڑا سا لیبوریٹریز کا ذکر کیا لیکن میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ بھی اس کو نہیں روک سکتیں - لیبوریٹریز سے بھی کام نہیں چلیگا - دودھ والوں نے ایسا طریقہ نکالا ہے یعنی کچھ ایسی چیزیں نکالی ہیں جن کے ڈال دینے سے جب دودھ ٹیسٹ ہونے کے لئے جاتا ہے تو جانچ کا میٹر صحیح نتیجہ نہیں بتلاتا - اس لئے یہ بہت ضروری ہے کہ اس کے بارے میں ہائی پیمانے پر جگہہ جگہہ جانچ پڑتال کی جائے اور جرم کرنے والوں کو سزا دی جائے اور جب لوگوں کو سخت سزائیں ملنا شروع ہو جائینگی تو میرا خیال ہے کہ اس کا علاج بہت جلدی ہو جائیگا - اس کے علاوہ ہمیں ایسا انتظام کرنا چاہئے جس سے ایک ہی روز میں ایک وقت پر دودھ یا کسی اور چیز میں ملاوٹ کرنے والوں پر اچانک

ایک کہاوت ہے کہ برے کی بھلائے برے کی ماں کو مارو - برے کو مارنے پر اتنا اچھا نتیجہ نہیں نکلتا - اچھا نتیجہ تب نکلتا ہے جب کہ برے کی ماں کو مار دیا جائے - تاکہ برائی پیدا ہی نہ ہو - یعنی جہاں سے برائی نکلتی ہے اس جگہہ کو ہی بند کرنا ضروری ہے - ہمارے دیش میں ایڈلٹریشن کا ایک علیحدہ پروڈکشن ہو رہا ہے - ہمارے دیش میں ایڈلٹریشن کے بڑے بڑے کارخانے خفیہ طور پر موجود ہیں جہاں سے چیزیں ملاوٹ ہو کر دوسری جگہوں پر جاتی ہیں - سزا بیشک کسی چھوٹے سے دکاندار کو مل جاتی ہے - لیکن اگر آپ اچھی طرح سے انکوائری کریں تو آپ کو پتہ لگیگا کہ یہ ایڈلٹریشن تو اوپر سے ہوتا ہے - اور اس کی سزا پاتا ہے وہ چھوٹا دکاندار جو اس کو بیچ رہا ہے - یعنی ان سورسیز کو بند کرنا چاہئے - بڑی تیزی سے - بڑی بے لحاظی سے اور بڑے زور سے ان چیزوں کو بند کرنا چاہئے - میں بنا سنکوچ کے یہ کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارا پریرنا کا طریقہ ٹھیک ہے- ہماری گورنمنٹ زور کا یا دھکے کا یا سختی کا طریقہ استعمال نہیں کر رہی ہے - وہ پریرنا کا طریقہ استعمال کر رہی ہے - یہ پریرنا کا ہمارا طریقہ ٹھیک ہے - مگر بعض

ریڈ آرگنائز کیا جائے اور انہیں پکڑا جائے - ایک ہی دن میں سب پر ریڈ کرنا ضروری ہے تاکہ ان کو سنبھلنے کا موقعہ نہ مل سکے - کہ وہ اس میں کچھ چالاکی کر سکیں - ایسے تعلق سے اس کا انتظام کیا جائے -

ایک بات اور کی جانی ضروری ہے کہ وہ شخص جس کو اس جرم میں تین دفعہ سزا مل چکی ہو اگر وہ پھر ملاوٹ کرتے ہوئے پکڑا جائے تو اسے اس ویپار سے بالکل الگ کر دینا چاہئے اور اسے اس بات کی اجازت نہیں ہونا چاہئے کہ وہ کسی ڈائریکٹ یا انڈائریکٹ طریقے سے اس ویپار میں شامل ہو - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کا خیرمقدم کرتا ہوں اور چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بل کو اور بھی اچھا اور مفید بنا کر اس ہاؤس میں پاس کیا جائے -

[*English translation of the above speech*]

Giani G. S. Musafir (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, the Bill under discussion at the moment is, no doubt, a very important Bill. The basic progress of our country depends to a large extent on it. I have only recently returned after touring some European and Asian countries.

Mr. Chairman: Louder please.

Shri R. K. Chaudhri. (Gauhati): Has the hon. Member lost his voice in Europe?

Giani G. S. Musafir: It was but natural that on my return my friends saw me and asked me to tell them the difference between those countries and ours. I would like to submit in this connection that the honourable Members of the Parliament and the hon. Health Minister have seen a large number of foreign countries than I have. Mine was the first opportunity to go abroad, while they have toured foreign countries many a time. The hon. Minister must positively be knowing about all these things more than I do. I had only one thing in my mind. *viz.*, our country does not lag behind other countries if our sources and natural resources are exploited and the general condition of our country is toned up. There are, no doubt, some people who go there with a prejudiced mind, look round and all at once form an opinion that we are weak in such and such a thing. You have travelled very far. This opinion of theirs is correct in some matters, *e.g.*, the problem under consideration of the Sabha. I enquired of a man in Stockholm the state of affairs with respect to food adultration there and the punishment given for that. I had to feel ashamed. He told me in reply that he was being asked about a thing which was not at all present in his country, and he was not in a position to say anything about the punishment for such an offence. We had to be careful in our later enquiries lest we would get such replies. We moved to other places in Europe and saw things there, but had no courage to ask for anything as we were obsessed with this very problem of adulteration. Here in India we hear about it everyday. We have seen so many types of food adulteration cases and heard so much about them that it is simply shameful to mention them here as the things spoken here on the floor reach very far. I do not deem it proper to make a mention of the things how milk is adulterated: We have seen the milkmen mixing dirty water and pond-water with it. A well-known saying in our parts has it that some house-holder sent his servant to fetch half-a seer of milk. The servant drank off half the weight and mixed the equal amount of pond-water with

[Giani G. S. Musafir]

it. It so happend that a small frog also went into the milk-pot. The householder questioned about the presence of the frog and got the reply that half-a-seer of milk could accommodate only a frog and not an elephant. There can be no saying unless there is a basis for it. Let me not dwell on it for long. One of my friends told me that an elderly man of some respectable family, sick of unemployment as he was, brought some arsenic from the market. This is a fact that he wanted to put an end to his family by giving that arsenic. It is said that they all, including children, took arsenic late in the night with the intention of seeing an end to their lives ad awaited their death. They lived upto the following morning. It can be imagined that even arsenic could not be effective to kill them as it was adulterated. What I mean to say is that we have advanced so much in this art of adulteration that even arsenic cannot be had unadulterated. This was the example to show the difference in this matter between other countries and ours.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West): European politics is adulterated.

Giani G. S. Musafir: Adultrated politics can be counteracted by politics. The adulteration in food and other eatables in our country deserves to be the most punishable offence. Crime of murder is punished with nothing short of death. No other crime is so much punishable as murder is. Food adulteration is none the less a crime than murder. I prefer to kill or murder a man all at once rather than to feed him on unhygienic food and push him on towards the jaws of death. I take it to be more serious a crime than murder, and ardently desire, therefore, that this Bill, which is taking the shape of an Act, be implemented upon so expeditiously that this evil is rooted out from our land.

Punjab Government have experimented on it. They have had a number of summary trials there to obliterate it. Some of them have proved effective. I believe, we should take a speedy action to minimise this type of crime at the earliest. I have seen in Panjab and elsewhere that the Food Inspectors deputed for checking the articles check up in a way which gives all the more encouragement to these people. They are not afraid of anything. They tempt the low-paid Food Inspectors, and therefore, this cannot be the right measure to check this practice.

The other point is which was already told by Shri Tandon. We have a saying in the Panjab that the force giving birth to evil be killed in place of killing the evil as the latter measure would not bring forth good results. The best results come only when the source of evil is obliterated so that no evil is given birth to. What I mean to say is that the source of the evil should be sealed up. Adulteration is a production by itself in our country. There are very big factories of adulteration functioning secretly and their adulterated products reach other parts of our country. A petty tradesman gets the punishment, no doubt, but if an enquiry is held in an intelligent way, you will find that the adultration starts right from the top. The poor tradesman who sells the product gets the punishment. All these sources and these things should be sealed up speedily, regardlessly and vehemently. I would submit without the least hesitation that our method of inspiration is all right. Our Government is not using any method of strictness, force or rigidity, but the method of inspiration. This method is a good one, no doubt, but at times when things go wrong drastic measures are to be adopted; for example, when a dangerous boil develops it becomes necessary for the doctor to operate upon it; he gives an incision and carps it lest the poison should circulate in the whole body. Likewise, this adulteration disease has occupied our country and it becomes so very essential for us now to root it out forcibly. An hon. Member men-

tioned laboratories in this connection, but I would like to say that even that measure cannot check it. Laboratories are of no avail as the milkmen have devised a means with which they mix something with the adulterated milk and the lactoscope fails to indicate the impurity when that milk is tested. It becomes so very necessary, therefore, that a thorough check-up at various places is made on a large scale and the offenders are punished. The evil will be eradicated when such people get vigorous punishment for this crime. We should also arrange to organise raids on the people indulging in the adulteration of milk or other eatables on the same day and the same time and have them arrested so that they do not find any time to escape or play pranks with the Government. This should be the way to counteract it.

One thing more is essential. He who has already been punished three times for adulteration and is caught in the act fourth time should be excommunicated from that profession. He should not be allowed to enter that profession again in a direct or an indirect way. With these words I welcome the Bill and wish that it be made more suitable and efficacious and passed by the House.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

श्रीमती उषा मेहरा (जिला सीतापुर व जिला खेरी---पश्चिम): जनाब चेयरमैन साहब मैं इस मिलावट के बिल का स्वागत करती हूं । मैं समझती हूं कि इस बिल को बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था मगर फिर भी गनीमत है कि आज वह दिन आया जब यह बिल हमारे सामने आया है । इस बिल को देखने के बाद और वहां व्याख्यान सुनने के बाद मेरी राय और सब की राय भी यही है कि जो जनता की सरकार होती है, उसकी पहली ड्यूटी, पहला फर्ज, पहला धर्म जनता की सरकार का यह होता है कि वह जनता के स्वास्थ्य का विचार करे । आज जब यह सवाल हमारे सामने है तो मैं समझती हूं कि हमारी हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहिबा इस बात का ख्याल करेंगी । जब हम जनता के स्वास्थ्य की तरफ ख्याल करते हैं तो सब में पहली अड़चन जो हमारे सामने आती है वह वनस्पति की आती है । उस वनस्पति का किस्सा इतना हुआ है कि मैं तो उसका जिक्र करते डरती हूं । मैं समझती हूं कि वनस्पति अगर वेजीटेबुल प्राडक्ट के नाम से हो और उसकी तारीफें और खूबियां उसके साथ हों तो हमें एतराज नहीं लेकिन जब वह वनस्पति घी के धोखे में आता है और हमारे लोग जो पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं या उसकी तह में नहीं जाते हैं वह उसको घी की शक्ल में देख कर धोखे में आ जाते हैं और जिसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उस वनस्पति घी को खा कर हमारे देश के नौजवान कमजोर पड़ रहे हैं । वनस्पति घी का सवाल इस हाउस में पहले आ चुका है और हमारी कांग्रेस कमेटी में भी आया है लेकिन हम को यह देखना है और समझना है कि वनस्पति घी जो है वह दरअसल नेशन (राष्ट्र) के वास्ते स्लो प्वायजनिंग है और हमें अपने देश के नौजवानों के खातिर और मुल्क की तंदरुस्ती के खातिर इसे जल्द से जल्द बंद करना है । हमें देखना यह है कि वनस्पति बंद करने में हमें किन किन अड़चनों और कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा । यही होगा न कि यह बड़े बड़े वनस्पति के कारखाने और मिलें बंद हो जायेंगी और हमारे जो कैपीटलिस्ट लोग हैं, जिन्होंने उनको चलाया है, उनको नुकसान होगा, लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि उन चन्द सरमायेदारों के मुकाबले में नेशन के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करना कहीं जरूरी है और मैं समझती हूं कि जो जनता की सरकार होती है उसका धर्म यह नहीं है कि वह उन कारखानेदारों की रक्षा करे । इसलिये मुझे अपनी हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहिबा से कहना है कि यह जो वनस्पति घी है इसको अपने देश से हमें बिल्कुल नेस्त नाबूद करना है और मिटा देना है । यह सोचना कि नहीं ये कारखाने हमारे यहां हैं इनको हमें जिन्दा रखना है या ऐसा करने से बिजनेसमेन व्यापारी खत्म हो जायेंगे इसलिये वनस्पति इंडस्ट्री को कायम रखा जाय और भले ही नेशन

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरु]

का स्वास्थ्य खत्म हो जाय । मैं समझती हूं कि यह तंग ख्याली हैं । आज इसका इस्तेमाल करने से हमारे देश के आदमियों की वाइटॅलिटी रोज व रोज कम होती जा रही हैं, जो भी बीमारी भारत में आती हैं वह अपना घर ही बना कर रहती हैं । कारण क्या हैं ? हम में शक्ति बाकी नहीं रही हैं, हमें खाना नहीं मिलता हैं । मैं तो उन लोगों में से हूं जो थाली में अगर खाना कम आता हैं तो भले ही कम आवे लेकिन जो भी हो वह शुद्ध घी का तैयार किया हुआ हो और वह खाना वाइटॅलिटी और विटॅमिन युक्त हो ताकि हमारी नेशन की शक्ति बढ़े लेकिन यह कहना कि हमारी थालियों में बारह कटोरियां हों भले ही सब जहर की हों, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात हैं । सरकार जब इस बात को समझती हैं कि हमें स्वास्थ्य का ख्याल करना हैं तो सख्ती के साथ इस कानून के ऊपर अमल होना चाहिये और इस कानून का अमल कराने के लिये हमें ईमानदार आदमियों को मुकर्रर करना चाहिये । जब इस सिलसिले में इंसपेक्टरों का जिक्र आता हैं तो हम ऐसा सोचने लगते हैं कि इनसे हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं हैं । इनका तो कोई चरित्र ही नहीं होता हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि सब के सब ऐसे नहीं होते हैं, उनमें भी ईमानदार आदमी होते हैं और मैं चाहूंगी कि इस काम पर ऐसे सच्चे और ईमानदार आदमियों को तैनात किया जाय और सख्ती के साथ इस कानून का पालन किया जाय । मैं चाहूंगी कि अगर आपको इस दिशा में सख्ती करनी हैं तो पहिले बड़े कारखानों पर कीजिये, छोटों को पीछे लीजिये, दो, तीन बड़े बड़े कारखाने बंद कर दीजिये और तब आप देखियेगा कि सारी शकल ही बदल जायगी लेकिन जब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे, छोटों को सजा दें और बड़ों को बनाये रखें, तब तक देश में उन्नति नहीं हो सकती हैं ।

आखिर में मुझे यह कहना हैं कि अलावा इस कानून के, जिस पर कि गवर्नमेंट को सख्ती से अमल कराना हैं, इस मिलावट की बुराई के खिलाफ हमको अपने समाज में आवश्यक वातावरण पैदा करना हैं ताकि गवर्नमेंट लेविल पर यह टॅकिल की जाय । सामाजिक स्तर पर भी इसको हटाने की कोशिश की जाय और मुझे पूर्ण आशा हैं कि उस दशा में हमें अवश्य सफलता प्राप्त होगी । इसलिये मैं अपनी मंत्रिणी महोदया को मुबारकबाद देती हूं और उनसे प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वह सख्ती से बर्ताव करें और इस की कोशिश करें और बगैर कुछ सोचे हुए जो भी बड़े कारखाने हमारे इस नेक रास्ते में आयें हम उन को मिटा कर छोड़ें ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे बड़ी खुशी हैं कि एडल्टरेशन आफ फूड के रोक के मामले में जो वायदा आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने किया था आज वह पूरा किया जा रहा हैं । आज इस हमारे प्रेजेन्ट सेशन में यह सब से पहला बिल हैं और अगर कोई मुझ से सच पूछे तो मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह इस सेशन का सब से अहम बिल हैं । इस से ज्यादा अहमियत का मामला शायद ही हाउस में आयेगा । आज स्पेशल मैरेज बिल का जिक्र हुआ । यहां और भी चीजों का जिक्र हुआ, लेकिन इस की अपनी अहमियत और अपनी खूबी, अगर यह कामयाब हो जाय, तो इतनी हैं कि मैं समझता हूं कि यह नेशन बिल्डिंग की पहली चीज हैं जिस से हम को फायदा पहुंचेगा । लेकिन जहां मेरा यह ख्याल हैं कि यह बिल बहुत जरूरी हैं, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता हैं कि मैं इस बिल को देख कर उतना ही माएूस हूं । इस बिल के अन्दर वह चीजें नहीं हैं जिन से कि मैं यह कह सकूं कि यह बिल दरअस्ल इतना फायदा पहुंचायेगा जितना कि आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहिबा चाहती हैं कि हम को पहुंचायें । मैं उन के मोटिव्ज को डिस्प्यूट नहीं करता । मैं उन को जानता हूं कि वह खुद इस बात पर जोर देना चाहती हैं कि यह बिल ही पास न हो, बल्कि एडल्टरेशन इस देश से उठ जाय ।

लेकिन इन्डिविजुअल को इस बिल के अन्दर हक देने में अगर हम कामयाब हो गये तब तो फायदा होगा वरना यह बिल, जैसा कि मेरे चन्द दूसरे दोस्तों ने कहा, हमारी आर्काइव्ज में ही धरा रहेगा और हमारी दिक्कतों को बरकरार रक्खेगा ।

एक चीज है इस बिल में जिस पर मैं असली तौर पर डिफर करता हूं । जब यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा गया था उस वक्त मैं ने अर्ज किया था कि इस बिल के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी कमी है जिस को हमें दूर कर देना चाहिये । उस कमी का जिक्र मेरे दोस्त श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र ने किया और मैं ने उसके मुताल्लिक एमेन्डमेन्ट भी भेजा है और पहले भी अर्ज किया था । सारे पेनल कोड में सब से जरूरी दफा वह है जो हर एक शख्स को अपने प्रोटेक्शन के वास्ते अख्त्यार देती है । सारे आप के क्रिमिनल ला में, सारी आप की पुलिस और फौज एक तरफ और हर इन्सान को जो आप ने हिफाजत और खुद अख्तयारी का हक दिया है वह एक तरफ है । तो मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि मैं शायद जो प्राविजन्स पर्सनल हिफाजत के वास्ते हमारे पेनल कोड में हैं उन को ज्यादा वजन दूंगा । आज लोकल गवर्नमेन्ट, म्युनिसिपैलिटी, स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट सब की सब अपना काम करती हैं और वह अपनी अपनी जगह हैं । मैं आज उन सब को कंडेम करने के लिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूं ताहम मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह बिल कामयाब हो, हर एक इन्डिविजुअल को जो अख्त्यार है कि अगर उस के साथ कोई शख्स अत्याचार करे, उस के जिस्म पर या उस की प्रापर्टी पर, तो उस को अख्त्यार है कि वह कोर्ट्स में जा कर अपना रिड्रेस सीक करे, इसलिये अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह बिल कामयाब हो तो इस में प्राइवेट पर्सन को अख्त्यार दीजिये जिस में कि कोई प्राइवेट पर्सन अपने आप को बचा सके, अपने लिये रिड्रेस सीक कर सके । इस बिल के अन्दर आप ऐसा अख्त्यार दीजिये कि जिस की रू से वह महज गवर्नमेन्ट को नहीं बल्कि एक प्राइवेट आदमी, राँगडूअर को, प्रोसिक्यूट कर सके जो उस के जिस्म को, उस के खान्दान को, उस की रेस को, उस की नेशनैलिटी को बरबाद करने पर तुला हुआ है । । आप अगर क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड का मुलाहिजा फरमायेंगे तो देखेंगे कि हर सेक्शन उस के अन्दर ऐसा है जिस से प्राईवेट आदमी को राइट दिया गया है, १९८ दफा से १९९ दफा में जितने जराएम दर्ज हैं उन में दर्ज है कि जिस के अन्दर प्राइवेट आदमी को यह अख्त्यार नहीं है कि वह रिड्रेस हासिल कर सके । लेकिन आम तौर पर वह कायदा है कि हर एक आदमी को अख्त्यार है कि अगर वह किसी आदमी से नुकसान उठाता है तो वह कोर्ट्स से रेमेडी सीक कर सके ।

यहां एक सवाल यह पूछा जायेगा कि वेन्डर को नोटिस दफा ९२ बिल के अनुसार दे दिया कि उस के माल को पब्लिक एनालिसिस कर के टेस्ट किया जायेगा । लेकिन इस दफा के रखने का मतलब क्या है क्योंकि यह दफा लगी हुई है कि आप सब को यह हक देते हैं । मैं एक चीज खरीदता हूं और वेन्डर से कहता हूं कि उस के पास एक चीज खराब है, मैं उस की पब्लिक एनालिसिस करना चाहता हूं । अव्वल तो इस को साबित करना नामुमकिन है कि एक आदमी ने क्या नोटिस दिया, वेन्डर कहता है कि नहीं दिया। आप के पास क्या सबूत है । अगर पुलिस कहे कि गवाह चाहिये तब क्या यह किया जाय कि एक विटनेस के रूबरू नोटिस दिया जाय और उस के दस्तखत कराये जायें । दस्तखत कर के अगर वह गवाह बन जाय तो भी मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आई विटनेस बना कर भी कैसे काम चलेगा । उस वक्त इस के सबूत का सवाल पैदा होगा कि आया नोटिस उस के सामने दिया गया था नहीं । यह बात आप की तवज्जह के काबिल है । या आइन्दा जो वेन्डर है वह हुज्जत करे कि मेरे सामने कुछ नहीं हुआ क्योंकि वेन्डर के दस्तखत आप ने कराये

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

नहीं हैं । इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि मैं चाहता हूं कि दरअस्ल हर एक आदमी को यह हक हो कि वह प्रोसिक्यूट करा सके । यह जो चीज रखी गई हैं वह इस कदर माकूल नहीं हैं कि जिस से हम अपने मकसद को फूल प्रूफ कह सकें ।

मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि बिल कामयाब हो तो हर एक आदमी को यह हक हो, सिवा उस हक के कि जो लोकल गवर्नमेन्ट को हो, आप हर एक शख्स को हक दीजिये कि अगर वह किसी तरह पब्लिक एनालिस्ट से रिपोर्ट नतीजा एनालिसिस ले सके और वहां से यह जवाब आये कि यह एडल्टरेटेड हैं तो वह कोर्ट आफ ला में जा कर सजा दिला सके । यह कहा जा सकता हैं कि इस के अन्दर बड़ी खराबी होगी । इस के अन्दर बहुत से झूठे मुकदमे चलेंगे । सब से बड़ी खराबी इस के अन्दर यह होगी कि वेन्डर प्राईवेट पर्सन की मर्सी पर हो जायेंगे । लेकिन इस के लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में कितने सेफगार्ड्स हैं, हर एक कानून में सेफगार्ड्स रखे जाते हैं ताकि प्राइवेट आदमी अपने हक को abuse न कर सके । और वह इस बिल में भी रखे जा सकते हैं । एक चीज इस में यह होनी चाहिये कि ऐसी सूरत में जब कि हम कोई चीज लेते हैं, जब तक हम यह साबित न करें कि वही चीज पब्लिक एनालिस्ट के पास भेजी गई, उस वक्त तक कोई शख्स इस मामले में सजा नहीं पायेगा । इस के वास्ते हमें रूल्स बनाने पड़ेंगे कि जिस शख्स से चीज खरीदी जाय उस से उसी वक्त उस चीज पर दस्तखत करा लिये जायें और उस के बाद जैसे आप फूड इन्स्पेक्टर को अख्त्यारात देते हैं उसी तरह प्राइवेट आदमी को, जो चीज खरीदता हैं, वह अख्त्यारात होंगे । इस तरह के रूल्स बनाने पड़ेंगे जिन की रू से वह चीज प्राइवेट आदमी एनालिस्ट के पास भेज सके और अगर उस का जवाब यह आये,...

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: May I intervene for one moment? The amendment that I have brought in embraces this point because I have added a further proviso that the same rules as apply to the food inspector shall apply to the purchaser also.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूं आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहिबा का जिन्होंने मेरी तवज्जह अपने एमेन्डमेन्ट की तरफ दिलाई । उस के पेशतर मैं ने खुद एमेन्डमेन्ट भेजा हैं और उस में मैं ने यह लिखा हैं कि इस तरह के रूल्स बनाये जायें । इस तरह से कि खुद फूड इन्स्पेक्टर के पास वह शख्स जाय और वह दरख्वास्त दे फूड इन्स्पेक्टर को, इस से मैं मुतमइन नहीं हूं क्योंकि इस में तो फूड इन्स्पेक्टर को सारा अख्तयार हैं और मैं जानता हूं कि फूड इन्स्पेक्टर इतने इमानदार नहीं होते । जो इन्स्पेक्टर बेईमान हैं वह ईमानदारी से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं । उन्होंने किस कदर ज्यादातियां की हैं अगर मैं आप को बतलाने लगूं तो तकरीर लम्बी हो जायेगी । मैं चन्द मिसालें आप के सामने पेश कर सकता हूं कि जिन में बीस बीस हजार की प्रापर्टी और पचास पचास हजार की प्रापर्टी का उन्होंने चालान किया और खुद खराब चीजें मिला कर चालान करवाया, लोगों को तंग किया हैं और रिश्वतें ऐंठी हैं । इस वास्ते मैं ज्यादा यकीन फूड इंस्पेक्टर में और उस मशीनरी में जो आज मौजूद हैं नहीं करता हूं । इसलिये यह मशीनरी इम्प्रूव हो, बेहतर बने यह हम सब की ख्वाहिश हैं । अगर अच्छी मशीनरी हो तो आप प्राइवेट आदमियों को उसके साथ न रखें तो मैं ज्यादा परवाह नहीं करूंगा । मेरी शिकायत तो यह हैं कि आपके पास आज जो मशीनरी हैं वह न ईमानदार हैं, न काफी हैं और न एलर्ट हैं । उसी मशीनरी को अगर आप रखेंगे तो मुझे डर हैं कि जो चीज आप करना चाहते हैं वह पूरी नहीं होगी । इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो रूल आप बनायें वे फूल प्रूफ हों और मैं चाहता था कि इस बारे में

हमें सिलेक्ट कमेटी कोई हल पेश करती । लेकिन अभी भी कुछ देर नहीं हैं । अगर आप चाहें तो ऐसे रूल्स बना सकते हैं कि अगर कोई चीज एनालेसिस के लिये जाय तो जिसकी चीज जाय उसको यह शिकायत न रहे कि उसके साथ इन्साफ नहीं हुआ । मैं यह चीज हाउस में बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हाउस को इस बात पर इनसिस्ट करना चाहिये कि प्राइवेट पर्सन को इसके लिए जरूर प्रासीक्यूट करने की इजाजत मिले । अगर आप यह इजाजत रखेंगे तो आप इस बिल में एक ऐसा प्रावीजन कर देंगे जो कि और बिलों में नहीं हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर किसी प्राइवेट आदमी को तकलीफ होगी तो वह अपना रिड्रेस हासिल कर सकेगा ।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह गवर्नमेंट की मेंटेलिटी के बारे में है । जब तक गवर्नमेंट अपनी मेंटेलिटी को दुरुस्त नहीं करती तब तक कोई बड़ी कामयाबी नहीं होगी । मेरे बुजुर्ग टंडन जी ने इस तरफ गवर्नमेंट की तवज्जह दिलाई । क्या मैं भी अदब से चन्द एक फिकरे उसमें इजाफा कर सकता हूं । वनस्पति के बारे में मैं ने कितनी बार हाउस में अर्ज किया है । मेरे पास पिछली पार्लियामेंट के आधे से ज्यादा मेम्बरों के दस्तखत आज भी मौजूद हैं जो चाहते थे कि जहां तक वनस्पति का सवाल है इस वनस्पति को या तो रंग दिया जाय और अगर नहीं रंगा जा सकता है तो इसको बन्द कर दिया जाय । नेशनल कांग्रेस ने भी यही डाइरेक्टिव भेजा था । हाउस को मालूम है कि आज भी मेरे नाम से हाउस में एक बिल मौजूद है जो चन्द रोज हुए हाउस के सामने आया था । मगर चूंकि एक मेम्बर साहब का इन्तकाल हो गया इसलिये हाउस में उस पर गौर नहीं हो सका । मैं आज फिर कहता हूं कि इस वनस्पति को बन्द कीजिये । गवर्नमेंट की हर रिपोर्ट में दर्ज है कि ९० फीसदी घी में इस वनस्पति की मिलावट है । गवर्नमेंट ने अर्सा हुआ एक वनस्पति कमेटी मुकर्रर की थी । बदकिस्मती से मैं भी उसका मेम्बर था । मैं उसका मेम्बर बनना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन मुझ से वायदा किया हमारे आनरेबुल प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने, आनरेबुल श्री मुंशी ने, श्री चिरुमल राव ने कि वह इस वनस्पति को रंगवा देंगे । एक कमेटी बनायी गयी । उस कमेटी ने यह फैसला कर दिया कि देश के अन्दर कोई ऐसा रंग नहीं है जिससे कि यह रंगा जा सके हालांकि पहले एक मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया था कि रतन जोत का ऐसा रंग है लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि रतन जोत काश्मीर से आती है और इतनी मिकदार में नहीं मिलेगी । उनकी खिदमत में अर्ज किया गया कि यू० पी० में रतनजोत मिलती है और कम कीमत पर मिलती है और इतनी तादाद में मिलती है कि वनस्पति को रंगा जा सके । वहां उस वक्त हमारे देश के सब से बड़े साइंटिस्ट श्री एस० एस० भटनागर भी तशरीफ रखते थे । वह भी उस कमेटी के मेम्बर थे । उन्होंने वायदा किया कि मैं डेढ़ साल में एक ऐसा रंग निकाल दूंगा जैसा गवर्नमेन्ट चाहती है । लेकिन आज डेढ़ साल से भी ज्यादा हो गया लेकिन वह रंग नहीं निकला । मैं समझता हूं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के साइंटिस्टों का दिवाला निकल चुका है और वे इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि ऐसा रंग निकाल सकें । मैं ज्यादा स्ट्रांग लफ्ज इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता । मैं ने अपने डिसेंटिंग नोट में भी यही अल्फाज इस्तेमाल किये हैं । मैं इस चीज को बहुत ज्यादा फील करता हूं कि जो हमारी कैपिटल इंडस्ट्री है और जो हमारी कार्टेज इंडस्ट्री है उसको यह चीज तबाह कर रही है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगती । जनाब वाला मुलाहिजा फरमायेंगे कि अभी हमारे एक बुजुर्ग ने जिक्र किया सतीश चन्द्र दास गुप्त के रंग का । उन्होंने वह रंग इस कमेटी के पास भेजा । उसके बारे यह कहा गया कि यह रंग तो काला है देखने में अच्छा नहीं है । इस देश के अन्दर तो बहुत सारे आदमी काले हैं । हमारे बुजुर्ग श्री कृष्ण महाराज को कृष्ण ही कहते हैं । उस रंग में कोई खराबी नहीं थी । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मंजूर नहीं कि इसको रंगा जाय और उसकी मैं बहुत सी वजूहात जानता हूं। इसके अलावा दो और रंग थे। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने इस के खिलाफ २५ साल से जिहाद जारी रखा हुआ हैं। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने एक रंग भेजा और बम्बई की गवर्नमेंट ने एक रंग भेजा लेकिन दोनों के लिए उस कमेटी ने कह दिया कि हमको मंजूर नहीं हैं। यह वह रंग हैं जिसको इंगलैंड की नेशनल काउंसिल ने पास किया था कि उसके खाने से कोई खराब असर नहीं होता हैं। अमरीका ने भी इसको पास किया था कि इसके खाने से कोई खराब असर नहीं होता। वह रंग हिन्दुस्तान में मिठाइयों में डाला जाता हैं। लेकिन वनस्पति कमेटी में हमारे साइंटिस्ट इतने मुलायम दिल बन गए कि कहने लगे कि यह तो कैंसर प्रोड्यूसिंग हैं। मैं साइंटिस्ट नहीं हूं इसलिये मैं नहीं कह सकता कि उनकी बात कहां तक दुरुस्त हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह ख्याल उनका कैसे हो गया। यह रंग अभी मिलाया नहीं गया और उन्होंने कह दिया कि यह कैंसर प्रोड्यूसिंग हैं। मेरा एक्सपर्ट से बहुत साबिका पड़ा हैं। मैं उनके खिलाफ कोई मोटिव attribute नहीं करना चाहता हूं लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि महज उनकी राय पर हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट कनविक्शन बेस नहीं करती हैं। अगर यह रंग कैंसर प्रोड्यूसिंग हैं तो उनको और रंग ढूंढना चाहिये था। मेरा सजेशन था कि यह जो सतीश चन्द्र दास गुप्त का रंग हैं और स्तनजोत या किसी दूसरे रंग से मिलाकर इन दोनों से वनस्पति को रंग दिया जाय। अगर एक गरम करने से उड़ जायगा तो सतीश चन्द्र दास का रंग तो बाकी रह जायगा। यह चीज मैं ने अपने मिमिट आफ् डिसेंट में रखी हैं। इसकी जापी एक सोसाइटी ने तमाम मेम्बरान पार्लियामेंट के पास भेजी हैं और अगर वह नहीं पहुंची हैं तो मैं भेज दूंगा। मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि हमको मालूम हैं कि एक चीज के अन्दर मिलावट हैं। गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट में यह चीज मौजूद हैं। गवर्नमेंट का एक एक शख्स जानता हैं, मिनिस्टर जानते हैं और फूड मिनिस्टर जानते हैं। मुझ से वायदा किया गया हैं कि रंगवा दूंगे। तो अगर उसे आप रंगवा नहीं सकते तो इसका लाजीकल कांसीक्वेंस यह हैं कि आप इसको बन्द कर दें। मैं ने इस हाउस में छः लाख आदमियों के दस्तखतों की अर्जियां पेश कीं जिनसे आपके कमरे भरे हुए हैं। उन आदमियों की यह ख्वाहिश थी कि वह वनस्पति नहीं चाहते। मैं ने दिल्ली के सौ डाक्टरों से लिखवा कर भेजा कि इससे नुकसान होता हैं। लेकिन हमारे साइंटिस्ट कहते हैं कि जो और आइल्स हैं और जो हाइड्रोजिनेटेड और रिफाइन्ड आइल हैं इन तीनों में कोई फर्क नहीं हैं। मैं मानने को तैयार हूं। उनमें फर्क नहीं होगा। वह यह भी कहते हैं कि घी के मुकाबले यह चीज खराब हैं। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहिबान अपने घर में खाते हैं प्योर घी। मिस्टर सिन्हा आज यहां इस वक्त मौजूद नहीं हैं। और किसी मिनिस्टर से पूछिये तो मालूम होगा कि वह अपने यहां प्योर घी खाते हैं और मुझ से कहते हैं कि प्योर घी हिसार से मंगा दो। और जब लोगों का सवाल आता हैं तो साइंटिस्ट कहते हैं कि इसके खाने से नुकसान नहीं हैं। यह दुरुस्त नहीं हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या आप हिन्दुस्तान की मिलिटरी ताकत को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं। हमारे जिले हिसार और रोहतक के जबरदस्त सिपाही हैं जिन्होंने दुनिया के मैदानों में नाम पैदा किया हैं और फ्लैंडर्स और टर्की में अपने मुल्क के लिये बड़े बड़े कारनामे किये हैं। वह फौजी मेरे पास आ कर कहते हैं कि क्या हमको डालडा खिला कर तपेदिक करना चाहते हैं। जिस वक्त मैं ने अपना बिल पेश किया था उस वक्त सरदार बलदेव सिंह यहां मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हम कास्ट की परवाह नहीं करते। हम अपने सिपाहियों को प्योर घी

खिलाना चाहते हैं ताकि उनकी शक्ति कायम रहे। लेकिन उन्होंने फरमाया कि हम दाम तो देते हैं घी के और मिलता है हमें डालडा क्योंकि यहां इस कदर मिलावट है और वह मिलावट रुक नहीं सकती है। इसके लिये गवर्नमेंट ने कह दिया है कि हम अशक्त हैं। हम उसको नहीं रोक सकते। आज यहां एक एक्सपर्ट की राय आती है कि डालडा अच्छा है। दूसरे की आती है कि अच्छा नहीं है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को मालूम है कि एडल्टरेशन है और गवर्नमेंट उसको बन्द नहीं करती। अगर वह खुद कुछ नहीं कर सकती तो वह वनस्पति की फैक्टरियों को यह हुक्म दे सकती है कि या तो तुम वनस्पति का बनाना बन्द करो या ६ महीने में ऐसा रंग मिला दो जो पक्का हो और हर तरह से ठीक हो। अगर आप यह जिम्मेदारी मुझ पर और अपने साइंटिस्ट्स पर न डाल कर उन लोगों पर जो वनस्पति बनाते हैं डाल दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह सवाल बड़ी आसानी से हल हो सकता है। निश्चय है कि ऐसा रंग निकल आवेगा। नामुमकिन है कि ऐसा रंग न मिले। रंग फौरन मिल जायगा अगर आप यह जिम्मेदारी उनके ऊपर डाल दें। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, मैं तो अदना सा आदमी हूं। यह अल्फाज मैं श्री विनोबा भावे के कोट कर रहा हूं। श्री विनोबा भावे ने ऐसा फरमाया कि अगर गवर्नमेंट ऐसा करे तो चन्द महीनों के भीतर ही ऐसा रंग मिल जायगा जो गवर्नमेंट चाहती है। मैं खुद अपनी तरफ से कुछ भी अर्ज नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मैं इस बहस के वास्ते तैयार हो कर नहीं आया था, इसलिये मैं ने चन्द बातें आपके सामने अर्ज कर दीं। क्या मैं आपको महात्मा गांधी का डिक्टम सुना सकता हूं? "वनस्पति न वनस्पति है और न यह घी है, यह जाल है, यह देश के दुश्मनों की कार्यवाही है"। यह उनके अल्फाज थे। मैं और किसी को क्यों स्वयं अपने उस समय के एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्टर श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम को कोट करूं, डाक्टर पट्टाभी सीतारमैया को कोट करूं, टंडन जी को कोट करूं देश के किस लीडर को कोट करूं या डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद को ही कोट करूं जिन्होंने साफ अल्फाज में कहा है कि इस वनस्पति से इस देश के जानवरों की तरक्की रुकती है, एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स का नुकसान है और यह चार सौ बीस इनकारनेट है। यह मेरे अल्फाज नहीं हैं, यह उन्होंने फरमाया था, इससे ज्यादा और जोरदार अल्फाज मैं इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता.....

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): The President had not consulted the Prime Minister.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Who?

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Member on this point? We are really going to concentrate on *Vanaspati* in this Bill which is one of the relevant subjects of this Bill but on that, there has been enough discussion. Many hon. Members are willing to speak. If the hon Member wants to speak on other matters he may please do so.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं जनाब का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि मेरी तवज्जह इस ओर दिलाई, मेरा इरादा इस पर इतना और देने का नहीं था, चूंकि मेम्बर साहबान ने इतना इस पर जोर दिया और चूंकि चन्द बातें सामने नहीं आईं थीं इसलिये चन्द वाक्यात मैंने बयान कर देना मुनासिब और जरूरी समझा। मैं अब आपको दूसरी तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में जो अव्वल दर्जे की चीज है, घी से भी जो उत्तम चीज है वह दूध है मैं जनाब की इजाजत से उसके बारे में थोड़ा सा अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं। जो यहां की एग्रीकलचर फार्म लेबोरेटरी का दूध है और जिसको कहते हैं कि यहां से ८४ मील की दूरी से करनाल से मंगाते हैं उसके बारे में क्या कोई अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर कह सकता है कि वह भैंस का दूध नहीं है। भैंस एग्रीकलचरल लेबोरेटरी ऐसा में नहीं है तो यह भैंस का दूध कहां से

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

आता है, इसके अन्दर क्या चीज है ? भैंस के दूध के साथ गाय का दूध मिलाना गंगा जमुनी उसको बनाना मुनासिब नहीं है। एक आदमी चाहता है कि वह गाय का ही दूध पीये जो कि बहुत लाभदायक होता है लेकिन वह भैंस का दूध पीने को पाता है तो उस आदमी की भैंस का दूध पीने से भैंस जैसी मोटी अक्ल हो जायगी। खाने पीने की कोई चीज आज के दिन हमें शुद्ध नहीं मिल पाती है सबमें मिलावट हो रही है गवर्नमेंट इस ईविल को शायद पूरी तरह से रिएलाइज नहीं करती है। आज हल्दी में, मिर्च में, खाने में, हर एक चीज के अन्दर मिलावट है, कुनैन में चाक मिली रहती है भला बतलाइये चाक कौन से मलेरिया की दवा है ? किसी भी चीज को ले लीजिये उसमें आपको मिलावट मिलेगी और ऐसी हालत के रहते मैं नहीं समझता कि कैसे लोग तंदरूस्त बनेंगे और कैसे लोग देश के अन्दर ईमानदार बनेंगे। आज मारल डलीक्वैन्सी एंडइनफिनिटम है। यह बीमारी हमारे वाइटल्स को घुन की तरह खा रही है और हमारा इस तरह इस पर तवज्जह देना आईवाश है और इससे कोई चीज निकलने वाली नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें और इस बिल को भी वही वुकअत दें जो आप और किसी महत्वपूर्ण बिल को देते हैं.....

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Adulteration is bound to be there but *Vanaspati* is not injurious. By banning it, is there not the possibility of *ghee* being adulterated with other injurious articles?

1 P.M.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं चाहता था कि मैं वनस्पति का जिक्र छोड़ दूं लेकिन मेरे लायक दोस्त ने फिर वनस्पति का झगड़ा छेड़ दिया और मैं इस वास्ते आपकी इजाजत से उनकी बात का जवाब दे देना चाहता हूं। मेरे लायक दोस्त का कहना यह है कि जब आप मानते हैं कि एडल्ट्रेशन होगा, तो यह वनस्पति जो उनके ख्याल में कोई ज्यादा तकलीफदेह चीज नहीं है इसका एडल्ट्रेशन बजाय किसी दूसरी और नुकसानदेह चीज के एडल्ट्रेशन के बेहतर है इसलिए एडल्ट्रेशन होने दें। इसके मानी यह हुए जैसा कि मैं ने कहा था और टंडन जी ने भी उस पर जोर दिया था कि उनकी नीयत साफ नहीं है क्योंकि एक तरफ तो आप एडल्ट्रेशन को रोकने के वास्ते कानून लाते हैं और फिर आपका यह कहना कि इस चीज का एडल्ट्रेशन चले, यह मेरी समझ में मुनासिब नहीं है और मुझे आप बतलाइये कि कैसे आप उस असली चीज पर पहुंचेंगे जिस पर आप इस बिल के द्वारा पहुंचना चाहते हैं ? शायद मेरे दोस्त को नहीं मालूम है कि इस घी के अन्दर इसी चीज का एडल्ट्रेशन नहीं होता है इस वनस्पति के अन्दर मोटर आयल, व्हाइट आयल वगैरह कितनी चीजें मिलायी जाती हैं, वह अच्छी चीजें नहीं हैं। मुझे कोई भी ऐसी चीज बतलाइये जिसके अन्दर मिलावट कोई कैमिकल प्रापर्टी पैदा न करती हो। गुरूमुख सिंह ने संखिया की मिसाल दी कि संखिया के खाने के बाद भी आदमी नहीं मरा क्योंकि संखिया भी एडल्ट्रेटेड है। आखिर मिलावट में इतना गुण तो है ही कि जहर के जहर को कम कर देता है। लेकिन किसी चीज के मिलाने से एडल्ट्रेशन को हम कंडोन करें यह कुछ ठीक नहीं जान पड़ता है। आज देश में ६० फीसदी मिलावट होती है। आज वनस्पति की कीमत मूंगफली के तेल से करीब करीब दुगनी होती है, वनस्पति में मूंगफली के तेल और हाइड्रोजिनेशन से कुछ लाभ नहीं होता लेकिन वनस्पति की कीमत मूंगफली के तेल के मुकाबले डबल थी और आज भी शायद डेढ़ गुनी है। आप क्यों ऐसी चीज बना कर गरीब लोगों को इसके खाने के लिये मजबूर करते हैं कि वह इतनी गुणकारी न हो और असली तेल का इस्तेमाल न कर के आपके वनस्पति का

इस्तेमाल करें और उसकी दुगनी कीमत वह गरीब दें ? इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह वनस्पति के फेवर में एकोनामी का जो आर्गुमेंट दिया जाता है उसके लिहाज से भी वनस्पति का यूज किसी तरह से जस्टीफाईएबुल नहीं है बारह करोड़ रुपया इस देश का इस वनस्पति इंडस्ट्री के ऊपर जाया होता है और जिससे एक आयोटा और एक ग्राम भी देश की फेटकंटेंट तरक्की नहीं होती है, इसको बरकरार रखना कहां तक जायज है ?

मैं चन्द एक बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूं मैं ने बहुत सारे अमेंडमेंट्स दिये हुए हैं लेकिन मैं इस समय उन पर बोलना नहीं चाहता लेकिन जनरली मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इसके अन्दर दो, तीन बातें निहायत जरूरी हैं । पहली चीज तो यह है कि फूड इंस्पेक्टर किस प्रकार के हों, क्या उनकी क्वालिफिकेशंस हों किस तरह से उनको बांधा जाय कि वह जो उनको कानून द्वारा आर्बिटरेरी पावर्स मिल रही हैं लाखों रुपये की जायदाद को डिस्ट्राय करने का हमने इस कानून में प्राविजन रखा है, इसलिये यह एहतियात रखना बड़ा जरूरी है । यह पावर कि मजिस्ट्रेट उतने गवाह लेकर जितने वह जरूरी समझे उसको डिस्ट्राय कर दें, मेरे ख्याल में यह बहुत आर्बिटरेरी है । कलकत्ते के अन्दर उसका तजुर्बा हुआ । कलकत्ते के अन्दर कितने ही मजिस्ट्रेटों ने लाखों रुपये के तेल को यह कह कर कि इसमें मिलावट है कंडम किया और उनको हुक्म दिया कि उसको जाया कर दिया जाय, हांलाकि वह तेल दूसरे इस्तेमाल में आ सकते थे । मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस आदमी के बरखिलाफ आप इस तरह की पावर्स किसी मजिस्ट्रेट को दें तो यह जरूरी है कि उस आदमी को भी इस का पूरा अख्तियार दिया जाय कि वह साबित कर सके कि इसके अन्दर कोई खराबी नहीं है । मेरे पास ज्यादा वक्त नहीं है कि मैं और तफसील में जाऊं । मैं तो यह भी जानता हूं कि आपकी यह जो लेबोरेटरीज हैं और जहां कि टेस्ट किया जाता है कि फलां चीज में मिलावट है या नहीं और जिसकी रिपोर्ट कानूनी हैसियत से कनक्लूसिव मानी जाती है, वहां मैं जानता हूं कि किस तरह से उन लेबोरेटरीज में सब्स्टीट्यूशन होता है जो चीज टेस्ट करने को भेजी जाती है उसकी जगह पर दूसरी चीज रख दी जाती है आखिर उन लेबोरेटरीज में भी तो हम ही लोग मौजूद हैं, वहां भी इस तरह से गड़बड़ होती है । आप इस तरह का प्रीजम्पशन बना दें, ह्यूमन अफेयर्स में फाइनेलिटी नहीं होती, इतना प्रीजम्पशन तो बना दें लेकिन इतना गलत प्रीजम्पशन न बनायें कि हर एक आदमी इतना बंध जाये कि वह यह भी साबित न कर सके कि यह नतीजा दुरूस्त नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में पुलिस अफसरों के खिलाफ सेफगार्ड्स दिये हुए हैं उस तरह के सेफगार्ड यहां भी प्रोवाइड किये जांय और उन सेफगार्ड्स पर फूड इंस्पेक्टरों को पाबन्द होना पड़ेगा । मुझे खुशी है कि आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने इस चीज को अपने अमेंडमेंट में शामिल किया है । लेकिन इस के अन्दर भी मुझे थोड़ा सा एतराज है कि इन्सपेक्शन के मुताल्लिक कोई प्राविजन क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में नहीं है । आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहिबा का जो एमेन्डमेन्ट है वह इन्सपेक्शन को रिफर करता है, वह सीजर को रिफर नहीं करता है । यह डिटेल का सवाल है । मैं खुश हूं कि आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने इस उसूल को मान लिया है कि जहां तक इन इन्स्पेक्टरों को ताकत देने का सवाल है वहां वह भी उन सेफगार्ड्स से बाउन्ड रहेंगे जोकि सेफगार्ड्स आम तौर पर हम पुलिस अफसरों के बरखिलाफ रखते हैं ।

मैं इस से ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता । अब सिर्फ दस मिनट ही रह गये हैं और शायद कोई दूसरे मेम्बर बोलना चाहें ।

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-South-East): Mr. Chairman, we have been told that in our country the practice of adulteration had prevailed from the days of Manu. I do not want to carry on research in history or at least I do not want to go so far as that. From my experience as well as from the experience of others I take it to be so. Talking of the recent past about 20 or 25 years ago in certain things we could be perfectly certain—for instance, except in certain big cities what we were taking as tea did come out of the leaves and similarly milk did come out of the cow or *ghee* did originate in cow or a buffalo. But it is not so now. Even in the remotest areas of the country the practice of adulteration has penetrated somewhere to a great extent, somewhere perhaps to a lesser extent but we cannot be sure anywhere that the food we are getting is what it purports to be. On the other hand, we can almost be sure that although we are getting something as food it is not what it seems to be. Now, Sir, this is the problem we face. It is a tremendous problem. Food is being adulterated all over the country. And in bigger cities the problem has assumed a magnitude which is beyond our comprehension. Today I know that in Calcutta finely chipped hide is doing duty for tea. I also know a lady, who carries on a trade in milk, sometimes a brisk trade, but she has not got either a cow or a buffalo, nor does she purchase milk from outside. Yet she goes on trading in milk and supplies as much quantity of milk as you might desire as you would desire her to supply. I know another case of a solicitor friend of mine, who had received a letter sent to his client wherein the complaint of the other side was that the client of my friend was handed over 200 maunds of tamarind seeds—100 maunds to be converted into *dal* and 50 maunds to be converted into flour and he had got them adulterated. Now that is the kind of adulteration most brazenly carried on in our cities and even in some of our rural areas—perhaps in most of our rural areas. That is the problem of adulteration all over, and to add to it there is the adulteration of foodstuffs by introducing into them articles, which are not only injurious to health but which are sometimes almost poisonous. Really, the problem today is assuming such proportions that it is a problem not of adulteration, but of purity of the adulterants themselves. What we take in as food today is not adulterated food, out food consisting entirely of adulterated stuff. For example, what purports to be *ghee* is not necessarily *ghee* or is not necessarily even 15 parts *ghee* and 85 parts adulteration. It may be, and it often is, cent per cent adulteration without any *ghee* in it. I had my own experience of such a *ghee* and I think I can speak on it with personal experience. This is the problem. Therefore, I have no hesitation in emphatically dissociating myself from the theory that Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy has propounded that the problem of adulteration is really the cheapness of the adulterated food. We take adulterated food today not because it is cheap. Most people who are taking adulterated food today do not take it with the knowledge that they are buying cheap adulterated food. They take it with the belief that the food that they are taking is genuine and that confidence is being abused. They are being literally cheated into buying adulterated food.

When the problem is of this magnitude, a Bill of this kind is expected to be of very great importance. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has stated that this is the most important Bill before Parliament. I would be inclined to agree with him if I had any confidence that this Bill would succeed in its objective. But, I have no such confidence. We know that adulteration of food is being carried on today by many big interests. We have seen the resistence to outlawing or even to the mixing of some colour with *vanaspati*. The reason for this resistence is not that there is any belief that

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

vanaspati is a very healthy thing, but really that many big vested interests who have very pleasant ties with many people inside the Government or many high-ups inside the governing party, are the very people who are interested in *vanaspati*. If you colour their *vanaspati* their trade will go because it can no longer be used as an adulterant. This is the great danger which besets this Bill: the danger that the opposition of big vested interests may totally render these provisions nugatory.

We know, at the time of the last elections, in certain provinces, there was a deal with sugar merchants. They were to contribute a very big sum to the election fund of a certain party.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday the 24th August, 1954.